SB55

Re

No. 2813

W. A. Albertson
3mo. 1896.

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Manufacturers of
BLANK BOOKS
S.E. COR 5th & WALNUT ST
PHILADELPHIA.

Amyville, Suite 9.

BIEBELING BROS
Stationers &
BLANK BOOK
[illegible]
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[illegible] Washington [illegible] 13

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Welcome. with Thm Penn -

W
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Y
Z

NOTES AND QUERIES.

OODWARD - WILSON - JONES.—In-
nation desired concerning Richard
dward and Jane, his wife, settled in
rnbury township, where he purchased
hundred and thirty acres of land from
Simcock by deed of January 6, 1687.
had a son Richard, whose daughter,
er, married Christopher Wilson, of
stiana Hundred, New Castle county,
August 22, 1719. What was Jane
dward's maiden name, and who was
ard Woodward, Jr.'s, wife, and dates of
riages?

ho was the wife of Evan Jones, mar-
about 1745, the son of Edward Jones,
adnor, and his wife, Sarah Evans, of
nedd? Address

AMMOND—GRIFFIN—SAINSBURY.

formation is desired concerning Colonel
awaring Hammond, who was a member
overnor Berkley's Council in Virginia,
his wife and children. Where did they
The widow of Colonel William Wil-
hby, of Portsmouth, Eng.; commis-
er of the Royal Navy, in her will, dated
ion, May, 1662, gives legacies to her
r, Jane Hammond, of Virginia, and
Hammond's son, Lawrence Ham-
d. It has been said that Captain Lau-
e Hammond, of Charlestown, Mass.,
a son of Colonel Mainwaring Ham-
d, of Virginia. How can this statement
erified? Was this Jane Hammond, of
inia, sister of Mrs. Elizabeth Wil-
hby, the wife of Colonel Mainwaring
mond? Is it known to what family
belonged before marriage? Are there
descendants of Colonel Mainwaring liv-
If so, the writer is desirous to obtain
addresses.

s. Willoughby also gave a legacy to her
r, Mrs. Anna Griffin, of Portsmouth,
, wife of William Griffin. In 1662 Wil-
Griffin had a grant of land in Virginia.
677 Mrs. Rebecca Saintbury (probably
sbury), of St. Olave, Southwark county.
y made a bequest in her will to her
Elizabeth Griffin, in Virginia. Did
am Griffin, of Portsmouth, and his
ly remove to Virginia? If so, what was
urname of his wife? There were Sains-
s in Virginia in the early times. Are
living descendants of that family,
f William Griffin? Kindly address in
Mrs. Edward E. Salisbury, New Ha-
Conn.

MRS. E. SITER,
No. 1528 Chestnut street.

—

LISBURY.—My mother was Betsey
ies, daughter of William Rhodes and
Salisbury, a grand-daughter of
ian Salisbury, of Cranston, R. I. This
ian Salisbury was born December 1,
and I should like to know who his
enitors were.

EDWARD A. CHITTENDEN.
Albans, Vt.

VINGSTON-TEN BROECK.—Wanted
f of marriage of "Catharine, daughter
eneral Ten Broeck," to John Livings-
of Stillwater, N. Y. Who was this
neral Ten Broeck?" Was his name
aham? This John Livingston, was a

of Robert Livingston, who came
ew York in 1636 and married at Al-
in 1697 a daughter of Colonel Pieter
yler.

GEORGE B. SPALDING, D. D.
racuse, N. Y.

—

NROSE.—Wanted information of the
stry of Joseph Penrose, who was born
ch 8, 1775; married September 9, 1797,
aebth, daughter of George and Mary
t; died in Philadelphia, Alpril 25, 1823.
C.

—

y was it that in Revolutionary letters
documents the expressions were used,
-90 or $2,315.7-90, instead of $1 16-100
,315.7-100?

ILADELPHIA TAX LISTS.—Since
records are valuable genealogically, I
mention that the earliest is for the
1693; its MS. is in the library of the
orical Society of Pennsylvania, at
adelphia. A printed copy is in Volume
., p. 82, of the "Pennsylvania Maga-
" issued by the said society. After
date, down to 1774, all the lists are lost,
pting those for the years 1734 and 1756.
MSS. of these are in the said library.
lists at the City Hall begin in the year
and go on, with some gaps, down to
present time. As my research was
e more than eight years ago, the num-
of missing lists may have increased. If
already done, the city might well order
t of the old ones made and preserved.
C.

Notes and Queries

HENDERSON.—My mother was Sara Henderson, a daughter of Dr. Thomas Henderson and Anna Maria Truxton. Thomas Henderson was the son of Alexander Henderson, of Colchester, in Virginia, and the first of his family to settle in this country. His father was Rev. Richard Henderson, of Blantyre, Scotland. Who can aid me in finding the latter's ancestors? Alexander Henderson, of Colchester, married Sara Moore, of Colchester. I wish to know who her ancestors were. The above Anna Truxton was a daughter of Commodore Thomas Truxton, a hero of the American navy. What was his father's name and his ancestry? A. G. P.

—

CALVERT—MARSDEN.—The mother of General Francis H. Smith, U. S. A., of the Virginia Military Institute, was Anne Marsden, daughter of James Marsden and his wife, Mary Calvert, daughter of Maximillian Calvert and Mary Sasage. Maximillian Calvert was a son of Cornelius Calvert and Mary Saunders, of Princess Anne county, Virginia, 172—.

Wanted ancestry of Marsden, or Maisden, and Calvert. Will pay for information with proof. V. C. K. G.

—

PETTIT.—My father was B. F. Pettit. He was born and died in Fayette county, N. Y. My grandfather was Nathaniel Pettit. He was born in 1787, and died in 1846. I think he was born in Pennsylvania. His wife was Martha Clifford. My great-grandfather was Nathaniel Pettit. His wife was Rebecca Owens. He came from the western part of Pensylvania to Kentucky. Information wanted about my Pennsylvania kin. Were any of my ancestors soldiers, or did they take any part in the war for independence? M. P.
Lexington, Ky.

—

MILLS—MORRIS.—William Mills, of Virginia, married Miss Eleanor Morris, of Virginia. She was nearly related to Robert Morris, of revolutionary fame. What was the exact relationship? M. C. T.
Oxford, Miss.

—

DELOUTTE—GERARD — LUJEANE.—Biographical information and portraits are desired of J. A. Deloutte, professor of French and Spanish in the Central High School, 1840, 1843; George Gerard, professor of French, 1859, 1861, and of Romain Lujeane, professor of German, 1859, 1860.

HARRY SHELMIRE HOPPER,
Historian Associated Alumni.

—

To the editor of "The Bulletin:"

Sir: In your issue of March 14 I find an inquiry why during the colonial and revolutionary period we find sums of money expressed in dollars and ninetieths, for instance, $1.16-90, instead of $1.16-100. This means that the sum mentioned is in dollars and pence, not cents. The Spanish "pillar," dollar, or "piece of eight," was the current coin, and by enactment in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland, was worth 7s. 6d., or 90 pence, hence the amount stated above means one dollar and sixteen pence. The present system of dollars and cents was adopted in 1792, after the adoption of the present Constitution.

T. JAY TOMLINSON,
No. 2135 Newkirk street, Phila.

Notes and Queries

BUCHANAN.—Information wanted concerning Walter Buchanan, who lived about 1750 and died at East Pennsborough, Cumberland county, Pa. Who was his wife? and when did he die? W. H. B.

—

TITTERMARY.—An account is wanted of John Tittermary, who is said to have come to this country from Holland some time before the Revolution, and had a rope walk in this city. He married twice, one of his wives being Eleanor Porter. M. L.

—

Information is desired concerning the old-time "Liberty pole," which gave its name to Libertyville, near Wynnewood.

M. B. H.

—

What has become of the portrait of Dr. John Godman, which was exhibited in the College of Physicians in 1877 by Dr. Agnew? B.

From Phila Eve Bulletin of 3/28/96.

West Chester "Local News"

FOULKE FAMILY REUNION.

Bicentennial Celebration of Edward Foulke's Emigration to Gwynedd, Montgomery County.

The Norristown Herald of yesterday has the following: Descendants of Edward and Eleanor Foulke, Welsh emigrants, who settled at Gwynedd 200 years ago, met Wednesday at 921 Arch street, Philadelphia, to plan the bi-centennial celebration of that event. The celebration will be held at Gwynedd on Monday, May 30th, the day preceding the bi-centennial of Gwynedd township. Addresses will be made, papers read and an exhibition of MSS., coats of arms, pedigrees, portraits, silhouettes, marriage certificates and ancestral furniture will be held. The following were elected officers for the family reunion:

President, William Dudley Foulke, of Richmond, Ind.; Vice Presidents, Hugh Foulke, Samuel Emlen, Rebecca Foulke Corson, Charles M. Foulke, of Washington; Frances Corson Day, Edward Foulke, of Washington; Secretary, Frank Foulke; Assistant Secretary, Joseph T. Foulke, 623 Walnut street; Treasurer, Edward M. Wistar, 905 Provident Building.

Howard M. Jenkins, who presided at the meeting, appointed the following Executive Committee:

Frank Foulke, New York; William G. Foulke, J. Roberts Foulke, Daniel Foulke Moore, Phoenixville; Abigail W. Foulke, Gwynedd; Jesse Foulke Spencer, George Rhyfedd Foulke, West Chester; Robert R. Corson, Lydia A. Foulke Wilson, Wenona, Ill.; Letitia Foulke Kent, Gwynedd; Mrs. J. Foulke Rutter, Brooklyn; Dr. Joseph K. Corson, Joseph T. Foulke, Ambler; William Wistar Comfort, Haverford College; James Emlen, Mrs. Anna Foulke Bacon Neff, Joseph F. Foulke, Stroudsburg, Pa., and Charles F. Jenkins.

2-5 1898

Mrs. Emma Miller Sinclair.

After an illness of many months Mrs. Emma M. Sinclair, wife of Samuel Sinclair, of Kennett Square, died at her home south of that borough yesterday at one o'clock p. m. The deceased was the eldest child of the late Jesse and Louisa Miller, of Kennett Square, and was 54 yers of age. She was born on the farm now owned by Joshua Ladley and spent her childhood and young womanhood in that locality, where her social ties were strong, where she was married about 35 years ago, and where she has since lived. Despite her threatening illness her death was a shock to the community, for she was one of the few guileless souls who made friends but never an enemy; whose Christian heart was too diligent about the things that make for peace ever to hold resentment or envy. She was an exemplary wife and mother, a steadfast and loyal friend, a true neighbor and an obedient hand-maiden of her Lord. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Kennett Square, which she faithfully attended. Every good work and worthy charity received her sympathy and aid. Her husband and six children survive her. They are Mrs Cora Starr, wife of Dr. Walter Starr, of Philadelphia; Horace Sinclair, of Birmingham Park; Miller Sinclair, of Philadelphia, and three sons who are at home, Norman, Samuel and William. Augustus Miller, of Kennett Square, and Alonzo Miller, of Chicago, are brothers of the deceased. Mrs. Samuel Conard, of West Grove; Mrs. Samuel Taylor, of Wilmington, and Mrs. John Cuncannon, of Kennett Square, are sisters.

1-26-1899.

Died in Illinois.

R. W. Diller writes from Springfield, Ill., as follows:

Springfield, Ill., 1st-mo. 24th, '99.

At the family residence in Berlin township, Sangamon county, Ill., Monday evening, January 23d, 1899, at 7.15 o'clock, Thomas Mendenhall, aged 85 years. Thomas Mendenhall was one of the pioneers of Sangamon county, having come here from the place of his birth, in 1838. He was born May 25th, 1814, at Brandywine Manor, Chester county, Pennsylvania, which was a part of the original land ceded to Wm. Penn. In his younger days he followed the occupation of a carpenter. He was married to Sarah Berans before coming to Illinois. He left two sons and three daughters.

Phila'a. Ledger

B. S. JANNEY, JR., DEAD

PROMINENT IN BUSINESS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FOR MANY YEARS.

Chairman of the Joint Executive Committee on the Improvement of Philadelphia's Waterways Since Its Organization.

Benjamin S. Janney, Jr., senior member of the firm of B. S. Janney, Jr., & Co., wholesale grocers, 119, 121, 123 Market street, died at 10 o'clock last night at his residence, 1933 Arch street. Mr. Janney was probably the oldest grocer of Philadelphia at the time of his death, and one of the most widely known. The junior member of the firm was Howard S. Janney, one of the sons of the deceased.

Mr. Janney had been suffering from a lingering illness since November of last year, at which time he left his place of business feeling unwell, remarking that he did not expect ever to return. During the latter days of his illness the disease from which he was suffering became complicated with heart troubles, and his death was not unexpected. During his business career he took a very active part in movements that had for their object the development of the city, particularly such as had for their purpose the increased importance of the city as a maritime port. He was widely known in business circles.

When quite young, Mr. Janney came to Philadelphia from Baltimore and received his early education from his uncle, Dr. Benjamin S. Janney, by whom he was raised, his parents having died when he was a lad. He attended Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio. When about 25 years old he entered the wholesale grocery business as a member of the firm of Morris Patterson & Co. The name was later changed to Benjamin S. Janney, Jr., & Co., at the time of his becoming the principal owner. Janney & Andrews was the next name of the firm, which was later changed to the one by which it is known today. His career as a wholesale grocer covered a period of over fifty years. Mr. Janney was in the 82d year of his age.

Mr. Janney was for many years a member of the Executive Council of the Board of Trade; he was a director of the Western National Bank, a director of the Western Saving Fund Society and Vice President of the Pottstown Iron Company. For many years Mr. Janney was Chairman of the Board of Trade's Committee on Domestic Productions. He was Chairman of the Joint Executive Committee on the Improvement of the Philadelphia Harbor and the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, composed of representatives of various commercial bodies, ever since its organization in 1888. He took a prominent part in the work of this committee to improve the harbor as well as the waterways leading to the city, and was one of the men that inaugurated the movement. The agitation for such improvements in 1887, in the appointment by the Board of Trade of a special committee to consider the removal of the islands and shoals in the Philadelphia harbor. John Price Wetherill was Chairman of this committee and Mr. Janney was one of its members.

The other members were Henry D. Winsor, William Brockie and E. K. Stevenson. Of the five, Mr. Stevenson only is living. Out of this committee grew the Joint Executive Committee of which Mr. Janney became chairman.

Mr. Janney leaves two sons, Howard S., of this city, and Morris P., of Pottstown.

W. C. Local News - 1-99

Robert Bruce.

Robert Bruce, of Malvern, died yesterday in that borough, aged 75 years. The funeral is announced elsewhere in the News. The interment will be at Great Valley Presbyterian Burying Ground.

Annie Pennypacker.

At her home in Schuylkill township, yesterday morning, Annie, daughter of Dr. M. J. Pennypacker, died suddenly of paralysis. She was about fifty years old. One sister, Mary, survives her, also two brothers, Isaac, who is at home, and William, who is married and living in the neighborhood. Miss Pennypacker was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Phoenixville.

Queries and Replies

RYERSON.—Was Catherine Ryerson, widow of Samuel Berry who married Paulus Van der Beck, of Pacquenac, N. J., June 12, 1703, the daughter of Martense Ryerse and Annetteje Rapalie?

H. T.

—

BREWSTER.—Which of the Rev. Nathaniel Brewster's sons was father of John Brewster, who moved from Setanket to Blooming Grove, Orange county, N. J.? His daughter Anna, born in 1730, married Jonathan Juthill, of Blooming Grove. She died 1783.

Proof is wanted that Nathaniel Brewster was a descendant of Elder William Brewster, of the Mayflower.

N. H. L.

—

GARDINER.—Can any one give information concerning the antecedents of Amy Gardner, or Gardiner, who married Benjamin Lillibridge (b., 1712), moving to Exeter, R. I., where all their children were born?

ANNA McI. STRONG.

Olean, N. Y.

—

WADE.—Information is desired of the ancestry of Richard Marshall Wade, who was born in Campbell county, Va., in 1816. Parents Mildred Marshall and Edmund Wade, son of David Wade; mother died when he was but five years old, and he lived for a while with his uncle, Nathan B. Thurman, Lynchburg, Va.

Would like to know in the line of Marshalls and Wades they belonged.

Mrs. H. W. McLEAN.

1566 Scott st., Covington, Ky.

—

WALLACE.—Would like to trace a Wallace family. Susanna Wallace married William Wood, probably in Bucks county, Pa., about 1730-2; afterwards moved to Virginia to Albemarle or Goochland. I wish to find her ancestors and immediate family.

Letitia Cox, or Coxe, married Evan Shelby in Maryland at Frederick, or Fort Frederick, about 1748-50; would like to trace her ancestry. Was her mother a Hanson?

Mary M. Lea, a daughter of a merchant in Philadelphia, in 1780-90 married James Shanklin, from Virginia. Where can I find some account of her family?

Is there a printed pedigree of John Hart, a Quaker preacher, who came to America with William Penn, and who was a member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1683? or where can I find an account of his ancestors and immediate family?

I shall be greatly pleased to learn something of their families and also to know if a new edition of "Egle's Pennsylvania Genealogies" has ever been gotten out, or if there is a better work of that character, and the price of each.

Address Mrs. EDMUND P. SHELBY,
134 Walnut st., Lexington, Ky.

—

BLAIR-SMITH.—I have a pamphlet funeral discourse by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Blair on the death of the Rev. Dr. John B. Smith, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, who died August 22, 1799. Does anyone know if either of the above was related to John Blair Nash Smith, who married Mary Moyes Hopper (daughter of Levi and Rachel), on December 31, 1800?

HARRY SHELMIRE HOPPER.

—

GREGG - LOYD - MOORE - WHITELOCK - HADLEY - STEWART - LEGO-McKEE - ANDREW - FINLEY.—Wanted—Ancestry of John and Elizabeth Gregg, of Washington, Delaware (Brandywine vicinity), about 1800. They were Quakers, and said to be descended from Penn settlers.

Any knowledge of James, John, David, Thomas or Robert Loyd, of the same place, between 1776 and 1800; Thomas Moore, 1776; Martha A. Whitelock and Isaac Whitelock, 1778; Samuel and Hannah Hadley, James Stewart, Brandywine, 1813.

Ancestry of Margaret Lego, married to Hugh McKee about 1800; lived in Wilmington and Philadelphia; probably of French descent.

Origin of early settlers McKee, Andrew and Finley families of Wilmington, Del.

A. M. McKEE.

—

McNALLY.—Michael McNally was born about 1752 of Irish or Scotch-Irish parentage; there are two family traditions as to his birth, one is that he was born on the voyage to this country, the other is that he ran away from home as a boy or young man and came here alone. He landed in or near Philadelphia, and during the Revolution served in the Pennsylvania line. The Pennsylvania State Librarian gave me the following: "Michael McNally, sometimes spelled McNully, was a soldier of the Pennsylvania line and received depreciative pay for services up to January 1, 1781; cannot give any further data." About 1785 he came to the Kennebec country, married and settled in what is now Clinton, Me.; he raised a large family and died in 1848. His grandchildren can remember of his oft-told stories, and the general drift of their narratives is that he "drove horses to haul cannon."

I am writing a family history of his descendants, and would like to get a more satisfactory account of his Revolutionary services; and, if possible, to determine where he arrived in this country, and from what part of Ireland he came.

CHARLES A. BEAN,
Portland, Me.

George Stott.

George Stott, a well known and highly respected farmer residing at Kimberton, died night before last from an attack of the grip, with which he had been suffering only a short time. Deceased was about 62 years of age, and leaves a wife and several children. He was a machinist by trade, and lived most of his life in Phoenixville, moving to his farm only a few years ago. Mr. Stott was a most excellent citizen, quiet and unassuming in his manner, and his death is greatly regretted.

4 mo. OBITUARY. 1896.

Hannah Hooper Smedley.

Hannah Hooper Smedley died at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel Jones, 136 Maplewood avenue, Germantown, on Thursday, in the 90th year of herage. She was born in Chester county, and was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Sharpless, who were among the most prominent members of the Society of Friends of that section of the country. She was a direct descendant of John Sharpless, the founder of the Sharpless family, which holds its annual reunions in Chester county. Mrs. Smedley was the widow of the late Enos Smedley, who owned considerable property in Philadelphia and Chester counties, among the properties in this city being the Windsor Hotel. Mrs. Smedley was noted for her charitable disposition. For the past nine years she lived with her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Jones, who, with another daughter, Mrs. Norris Scott, of Media, are the only surviving members of the family.

THE following is a list of the maiden names of the mothers of the Presidents of the United States: Washington, Mary Ball; John Adams, Susanna Boylston; Jefferson, Jane Randolph; Madison, Nellie Conway; Monroe, Eliza Jones; J. Q. Adams, Abigail Smith; Andrew Jackson, Elizabeth Hutchinson; Van Buren, Maria Hoes; Harrison, Elizabeth Bassett; Tyler, Mary Armistead; Polk, Jane Knox; Taylor, Sarah Strother; Fillmore, Phœbe Millard; Pierce, Anna Kendrick; Buchanan, Elizabeth Speer; Lincoln, Nancy Hanks; Johnson, Mary McDonough; Grant, Hannah Simpson; Hayes, Sophia Birchard; Garfield, Eliza Ballou; Arthur, Malvina Stone; Cleveland, Annie Neal; Harrison, Elizabeth Irwin; McKinley, Nancy Campbell Allison.

Phila. Ledger
1. 29. 1898.

Lydia Gilpin.

At the home of Elwood Worrall, Kennett Square, suddenly on Tuesday night, Mrs. Lydia Gilpin, widow of the late Joseph Gilpin, of Willowdale, died of heart affection, aged 87 years. The deceased was a daughter of Joseph Webster and was born in Delaware county. For many years she and her sister, Susan, lived on a property owned by them near New Garden Meeting House, where they were highly esteemed for their kindness and worth among their friends and neighbors. Late in life Lydia Webster married Mr. Gilpin and they afterwards resided for some time in Toughkenamon. Joseph Gilpin was an uncle of Mrs. Ruthanna Michener, of New Garden. He died eight or nine years ago and his widow had lived since for the most part in Kennett Square. She was an active woman for her age and had intended to attend the funeral yesterday of her friend, Elizabeth Chambers, who died a few days ago in that borough. Lewis Thompson and Mrs. Edward Cloud, of Kennett Square, are relatives of the deceased and a niece and nephew, Joseph and Hannah Webster, reside at Cheyney. The deceased had no children.

West Chester
Local News
1-26-99.

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West Chester Local News -
1-26-1899

Rev. Matthew Blackburne Grier.

Rev. Matthew Blackburne Grier was born near Brandywine Manor Church, Chester county, Pa., on July 25th, 1820. He died in Philadelphia, January 23d, 1899.

He was educated in the country schools of Chester county, and the Academy at Rockville, near his home. He was graduated from Washington College (now Washington and Jefferson), Pennsylvania, in 1838. After his graduation, he became a tutor for two years in the school of Professor Hart, at Edgehill, N. J. In 1840, he came to Philadelphia and studied law for one year in the office of Charles Chauncey, Esq. He then resolved to study for the ministry, and entered Princeton Seminary in 1841. He left the Seminary and was licensed to preach in 1844.

Shortly after leaving Princeton Seminary he went to the Red River country of Mississippi, where he had charge of mission work under the direction of the Board of Home Missions. In 1874, he returned north, and was called to the pastorate of the church at Ellicott Mills (now Ellicott City), in which church he was ordained to the ministry.

In 1852, he was called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church, at Wilmington, N. C., and removed to that city, where the results of his work are well remembered.

In June, 1861, shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War, he gave up the church in Wilmington, N. C., and came North, as he was a man of strong Union sentiments. In August, 1861, he became Junior Editor of "The Presbyterian," succeeding Rev. Dr. Leyburn, whose sympathy with the cause of the South took him back to his old home in Virginia.

Upon the death of Dr. Wm. P. Engles, in 1868, he became sole editor of "The Presbyterian," which position he held until 1888, when a severe illness required the assistance of an associate editor. He held the office continuously from 1861 to the present time, a period of 37 years, being editor-in-chief at the time of his death.

In 1875, seeing an opportunity of founding a church at Ridley Park, Delaware county, he removed there. This church was organized in February, 1876, and has grown to be a strong and self-supporting congregation. He continued to be its pastor until the summer of 1885, when his pressing duties with "The Presbyterian" requiring his entire attention, he was unable to continue his work as pastor.

During all the earlier years of his editorial work, he was continuously engaged in the work of the ministry, aiding and assisting weak or new church societies.

Dr. Grier was the eldest son of the Rev. John Walker Grier, for many years a Chaplain in the U. S. Navy, and Jane Laverty, of Chester county. In September of 1848 he married Maria Dunbar, daughter of the Rev. Cornelius C. Cuyler, at that time pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, who survives him, after over fifty years of married life.

Isaac Walker Richards.

Says a Norristown special of last night: Isaac Walker Richards died at his home, yesterday, in his 78th year. Mr. Richards was born in Chester Valley. His mother, Jane Walker, and his father, Caleb Richards, were representatives of two of the oldest families in Chester and Montgomery counties, the Walkers having settled in Chester county in 1686, and the Richards in Montgomery county in 1707. Both families were from Wales and both members of the Society of Friends.

Isaac Walker Richards married the oldest daughter of John M. Sands, of New York city, who, having retired from business purchased a farm near Quakertown, Bucks county. Mrs. Richards died last April. Mr. Richards leaves one brother, Sam S. Richards, of Plymouth Meeting, Montgomery county, Pa., and the following children: Isaac Richards, connected with the Morse Williams Elevator Co., and residing at Norristown, Pa.; Mrs. A. M. Denison, wife of R. G. Denison, residing in Camden; Mrs. E. F. Sherman, wife of John Sherman, residing in Norristown, Wm. S. Richards, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, residing in Philadelphia, and Benjamin H. Richards, inspector of police, Newport, R. I..

Mr. Richards was a member of E. D. Baker Post, No. 8, Philadelphia. He served through the Civil War and his Regiment was engaged at New Orleans, and in the Red River campaign. Mr. Richards was wounded in the charge at Port Hudson, being shot between the eyes, the ball coming out at his mouth. He was honably discharged for disability after a service of nearly three years.

He was a staunch Republican in politics, although not taking an active part.

He will be buried at Valley Friends' Burial ground, Chester Valley, on Thursday next.

William Geigle.

William Geigle died yesterday afternoon at his home near Favinger's Shops, South Coventry, Chester county, aged about 50. He was in failing health for some time, but his fatal illness lasted but a brief time. The family removed from Pottstown to their present home about four years ago. Deceased is survived by a wife and the following children: William, Frank, Katie, Adolph, John and Carrie.

Levi King.

In West Pikeland yesterday Levi King died at the age of seventy-nine years. He will be buried on Friday.

Caleb R. Brinton.

The following mention of the death of Caleb R. Brinton, a former resident of Chester county, was published in a paper published at Vermont, Fulton county, Illinois, where in recent years the deceased had made his home:

"Caleb R. Brinton, an old and respected resident of Vermont, died at the asylum at Jacksonville, Thursday, January 12th, 1899. Mr. Brinton was born in Chester county, Pa., February 2d, 1834, and at the time of his death was nearly 65 years of age. He came to Vermont a short time before the beginning of the war, and has since made this his home. Being a brick mason by trade, he was away from home a great portion of his time. At the breaking out of the war he was working at his trade in Little Rock, Ark., and was pressed into the Confederate service. It was during the battle of Chickamauga, Tenn., that he lost his arm. Although being placed at a great disadvantage, he continued to work at his trade, doing the same amount of work as his fellows, who had the use of both arms. His mind had been failing him for the past few years, and last summer he was taken to Jacksonville with a hope to restore him in health and mind.

"His remains were brought to Vermont last Friday night and the funeral was conducted by Rev. J. H. Wood, at the M. E. Church, Saturday afternoon, after which interment was made in the village cemetery. He leaves to mourn his loss a brother and four children, who have the sympathy of the community."

The Jacksonville mentioned in the above article is Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois. The brother of the deceased referred to is Joseph A. Brinton, now a resident of McCook, Illinois. He has, however, a sister living in Chester county, Miss Lydia Brinton, of Avondale. Mrs. Mary Jane Darlington, the widow of Chandler Darlington, who died in West Chester about two years ago, was another sister. George F. Brinton, Jr., also of this place, is a nephew of the deceased.

18TH CENTURY LIFE.

Three Generations of the Potts Family Pictured by a Descendant.

TALES OF EARLY IRONMASTERS.

What Was Said and Done at Yesterday's Meeting of the Daughters of the Revolution on the Historic Ground at Valley Forge—The Flag at the Washington Headquarters Was Raised by the State Regent Assisted by the County Regent—Gracious Hospitality the Prevailing Feature.

On the historic ground at Moore Hall and at Valley Forge yesterday the Chester County Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution held one of the most enjoyable meeting in the history of that pleasant and patriotic association. Hospitality of the most gracious character was the order of the occasion. Last evening the members, on their return, expressed themselves as having been more than repaid for the effort of their visit.

MET AT PHOENIXVILLE.

Sixteen members of the Chester County Chapter, accompanied by the State Regent, Mrs. Nathaniel Hogg, of Pittsburg, went from West Chester and vicinity in the morning, and they arrived at Phoenixville about ten o'clock. The party included the following: Mrs. Abner Hoopes, Regent of the Chester County Chapter; Mrs. Joseph T. Rothrock, Miss Hannah Marshall, Mrs. William M. Hayes, Mrs. William B. Brinton, Mrs. M. L. Cobb, Mrs. Thomas W. Marshall, Mrs. Mary Shaffer, Mrs. Justin E. Harlan, Miss E. H. Dallett, Misses Genevieve and Aimee Zane, Miss Stille, Mrs. George D. Lewis (Paoli), Miss Chrissie McClellan (Lancaster).

At the station the company was met by Mrs. Harry Pennypacker, of Moore Hall, who was to be the hostess of the day, and at her home they found Miss Marie Anderson, Mrs. Emery Coffin and Mrs. Kames, mother of Mrs. Pennypacker.

BRIEF BUSINESS MATTERS.

A short business session was held and then Mrs. Rothrock read a most interesting paper which she had prepared, giving a sketch of her ancestors and what position they had held in Revolutionary days and before. In addition to this there was some music and a sketch of Moore Hall, that quaint old mansion where in times long since gone by some noted gatherings were wont to be held.

The State Regent was called upon for a few remarks, and being a lady of excellent judgment she responded in a kind manner, making no effort at oratory, but expressing her approval of the proceedings and her warm regard for the ladies of Chester county.

During the morning Mrs. Hannah Philips Eachus, the only lady in this county whose father was a Revolutionary officer, appeared and was greeted in a most becoming fashion. Though she was ninety-five years old last month she is still in fair health.

Luncheon being announced, the company sat down to a most delightful repast served with much grace and taste and eaten in a manner which betokened good appetites. Afterwards the ladies went to the lawn where they were photographed by Mr. William Sigman, of Phoenixville, a grandson of Mrs. Eachus, that lady occupying a place in the centre of the group and holding in her hand the small liberty bell, tied with red, white and blue, which she rang for the first time.

During the afternoon the whole company drove to Valley Forge, four miles distant, where the old forts, the headquarters and the neighboring country were explored. Being offered the privilege of raising the flag, the ladies agreed that the State Regent should perform this act, but she requested the aid of the County Regent, and together they hoisted the flag to the top of the pole, while the rest of the company sang "Star Spangled Banner."

On the homeward journey there was general agreement that the whole experiences of the day had been delightful.

The paper read by Mrs. Rothrock is as follows:

The intercourse between the Old World and the new is so constant that we scarcely realize how widely separated they are by the 3,000 miles of ocean lying between them. The power of steam carries our immense vessels from one side to the other in less than seven days. And man has so far triumphed over the powers of nature that underneath this mass of waters lies the tiny cable that tells us here what occurred a few hours ago in London, Paris, Berlin. We are in hourly intercourse with European nations and who is prophet enough to say what further shortening of time the next generation may see?

When we look back two hundred years and think of the many weeks, months even, that must be spent in a voyage before the frail vessels, buffeted by winds and waves, could "reach the haven where they would be," we are led to wonder why those who had comfortable homes in the Old World would leave them to brave the dangers of the sea, and come into the wilderness, and slowly build up homes in the New World.

And so I wonder why Thomas Potts, before 1690, came to the colony of Pennsylvania. Long before that time some remote ancestor had felt the strong and tyrannous hand of government laid upon him, and had suffered undaunted either for civil or religious freedom. His heroism has been commemorated in the motto belonging to the family crest—"In vinculis etiam audax" (bold even in chains).

SUFERED UNDER TYRANTS.

Sir William Pot was made baronet in 1583. Later on, in the days of George Fox, Thomas Potts is mentioned as one of his followers, and as having been fined "to the value of £11 10 shillings for going but two miles from his habitation to a meeting." In 1665 Thomas Potts is again mentioned as having been seized at a meeting at a private house, and then having suffered first two and afterwards four months for conscience sake.

"About the year 1690 Thomas Potts, Sen. settled in Bristol township. His land was in the immediate neighborhood of Germantown. He was an active member of the Society of Friends, and his name occurs frequently in the Abington records." He received from that meeting at different times certificates "to visit in the service of truth," Friends in New England, New York, the West Indies, Ireland and Great Britain. And contemporary writers relate that he accomplished all these journeys. "His will was drawn by Pastorius, and is a handsomely written document." It is witnessed by Pastorius and his son Samuel.

FOUNDING THEIR COLONY.

Thomas Potts, Sr., brought with him from England his nephew and namesake, Thomas Potts, Jr., who in 1699 married Martha Keurlis, the daughter of one of Pastorius' friends, who had accompanied him to this country. This colony of German Mystics, who transplanted a bit of the Old World into the New, is described in Whittier's beautiful poem, "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim." We know that they were people of simple habits, with pure and lofty aims. Thomas Potts, Jr., at the age of nineteen, and Martha Keurlis "conformed to the custom of Friends regarding marriage; they passed two meetings and at a monthly meeting held at Abington the 20th of 8th-month, 1699, were formally married in the unity of Friends."

Perhaps character matured earlier in those quiet days, and we soon find him assuming business responsibilities, purchasing and selling lands in and around Germantown and on the Schuylkill River.

In 1702, being but twenty-two years of age, he was made Sheriff. As one qualification for this office, he was himself of English birth, and having married into a German family, had therefore a familiarity with both languages, a necessary qualification in a public officer in a colony where, as Pastorius says, "the laws are administered in German, but after the English form."

In 1716 he lost his wife, and soon afterwards he left Germantown, and removed to the region of the Manatawny, a stream flowing into the Schuylkill River at the flourishing town of Pottstown, named for his descendants. Here he married Magdalene Robeson, granddaughter of Andrew Robeson, mentioned in Smith's History of New Jersey, as a Surveyor-General of the province, and afterwards appointed by William Penn in 1693 as a Councillor, and in the same year was one of the five Provincial Judges.

AN EARLY IRONMASTER.

In 1730 Thomas Potts purchased two hundred and fifty acres of land together with the Colebrookdale mansion, and this house was the birthplace of many of his descendants. It is called in family records

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

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Connecticut Ingenuity.

An esteemed correspondent desires The Sun "to explain why Connecticut is called the Nutmeg State." "My ancestors," he adds, "settled in Connecticut early in the eighteenth century, and I am sure they knew nothing of the cultivation of nutmegs." The Century Dictionary of Names says that Connecticut is called the "Nutmeg State" because of its alleged manufacture of wooden nutmegs. Each one of the States has some kind of nickname, some of them arising from slanders, some from their productions and some from physical peculiarities. Thus Maine is called the "Pine Tree State," New Hampshire the "Granite State" and Maryland the "Terrapin State." The people of Connecticut have been distinguished from the beginning for their ingenuity and industry. Their activity and other virtues excited the admiration and inspired the pen of the veracious Diedrich Knickerbocker in his history of New York. It is characteristic of the people of Connecticut, who are a manufacturing people, that, not being able to raise nutmegs, as our correspondent truly says, they set to work to make them. The general belief is that Connecticut nutmegs,manufactured from the native wood of that State, became, through the energy of the people an article of commerce widely sold througout the country. It is also a tradition that the Connecticut people not only manufactured and sold wooden nutmegs, but wooden hams as well. Possibly this is a slander; but a few years ago there was a national meeting of the Knights of Pythias, where the Connecticut delegates distributed wooden nutmegs and miniature wooden hams as souvenirs. One of these souvenirs is in possesion of The Baltimore Sun office. The nutmeg is such a perfect imitation of the natural nut that any one might be deceived into buying it.

There are other slanders against the Connecticut people which have long been current, so long that they, like nearly all popular, errors, such as the Barbara Fritchie myth, for instance, defy contradiction. One of these traditions is that a certain Connecticut Yankee made a vast quantity of shoe pegs, which were returned to him as unsalable. Instead of throwing them away or using them for fuel, as a man in any other State would have done, he patiently sharpened the butt ends of the pegs and sold them for oats. Still another story of Connecticut ingenuity is that it was customary there to put a quantity of clay in a vessel, cover it with a layer of honey and sell the whole for honey. This also must undoubtedly be a slander, but it will not avail to say so.

Our correspondent, says The Sun, may rest assured that, notwithstanding the fact that his Connecticut ancestors never saw a nutmeg tree growing in their State, Connecticut will be known as the Nutmeg State to the end of time. English critics have always regarded American wit as a species of hyperbole, and the nicknames given to States and the legend on which they are founded are regarded as one form of that extravagance. It is often coarse, but as a rule it is simply harmless absurdity.

BLIC LEDGER—PHILADE

NEW JERSEY NEWS.

DEATH OF THE REV. ABRAM GOSMAN, D. D., OF LAWRENCEVILLE.

Gloucester City Council — Well Known Colored Minister Dead—Pastoral Call Declined—The News of Salem County—Evidently a Murder—The News of the State in Brief.

1899.

Trenton, Jan. 5.—Rev. Abraham Gosman, D. D., Pastor Emeritus of the Presbyterian Church at Lawrenceville, died at 8 o'clock this evening, in the 80th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the Lawrenceville Church on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and interment will be made at Lawrenceville. He leaves a widow and one son and four daughters. Mrs. Gosman was a daughter of Rev. Dr. Charles W. Nassau, who was for twenty-five years President of the Girls' Seminary at Lawrenceville. The son, Charles Gosman, resides at Butte, Mont. The daughters are Mrs. Otis Smith, wife of a Presbyterian minister at Grand Rapids, Mich., and the Misses Isabelle, Letitia and Lida Gosman, who live at home.

Dr. Gosman was born in Danby, N. Y., in 1819. He graduated from Union College in 1843, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1850. After spending one year as instructor in Hebrew at Princeton, he became pastor of the Lawrenceville Presbyterian Church, in 1851, remaining until 1895, when he resigned because of the infirmities of old age, and was made Pastor Emeritus of the church he had served so long. Princeton conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1862.

Dr. Gosman was a Trustee and President of the Board of Directors of Princeton Theological Seminary, was prominent in the work of the Presbyterian Church in New Jersey and had acted as Moderator of the Synod. He was a frequent contributor to the Princeton Review, and was one of the editors and translators of Lange's Commentaries on the Bible, having edited the books of Genesis, Numbers and Deuteronomy in that series.

18TH CENTURY LIFE.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

Popodickon, because "an Indian chief named Popodick had been buried under a magnificent chestnut tree about five hundred yards from the house." In a few years he "became the principal owner and manager of the iron works on the Manatawny, carrying them on with ability and success." At this early period one of the greatest sources of Pennsylvania's wealth was being developed. And these forges and furnaces doubtless bore the same relation then to its prosperity that the enormous iron works of our day bear to its present wealth. From this time on to the present day some of the descendants of Thomas Potts have been actively interested in the manufacture of iron.

WHEN BOOKS WERE RARE.

In 1730 this settlement was on the frontier of civilization, for "the Oley hills, the boundary of Penn's purchase from the Indians, ran directly back of Colebrookdale." But the family thus remote had its intercourse with Philadelphia, and when in 1732 Benjamin Franklin established the Philadelphia Library Company, Thomas Potts was one of its original subscribers. Private libraries were very small in those days, and we, who need go but a few squares to obtain what is newest and best in literature from our public libraries, can have but a faint idea of the strong desire for that would induce people to travel forty miles to obtain them. There was no road then from that point to Philadelphia, but the Schuylkill may have been a highway, and saddle horses for men and women were always at hand. But inclement weather and miles of forest made it difficult to return the books at the proper time. Fines accumulated, and in 1734 this valued privilege must be relinquished, and the Library minutes record that "Thomas Potts, who living very remote, finds it impossible to comply with the time of returning books," assigned his share.

PLEASED WITH HIS WILL.

His interests in the iron business greatly increased during the thirty years of his residence at Colebrookdale, and he died there at the age of seventy-two years in 1752. In his will, registered in Philadelphia, among many comforts left to his wife, we find the following bequest: "I Give and Bequeath unto my dear wife, Magdalene, in lieu of her dower, all my Household goods, her riding horse and Saddle and a couple of Cows, such as she shall Chose out of my stock of Cows, and during her natural life my nigro Tobias, Elizabeth, daughter of my negro Tobias, my Mulatto Fellow Jo, the sum of thirty Pounds a year, to be paid her yearly, the best lower Room in my now Dwelling House with the Room above it to live in, and two Acres of meadow near ye ffurnace to keep her Cows."

After most carefully providing for his wife and children and grandchildren, he concludes thus quaintly: "I, the within named Thomas Potts, ironmaster, being well pleased with my within written Will and Testament, and it appearing to me that there's no Opportunity given to any dissatisfied person or persons to Defeat the Same nor for Caviling thereat unless they should for Squabbling sake at the Interlineations therein," etc. Doubtless all were satisfied with the just distribution, for the business interests were continued and increased by his sons. A long list of household goods and other possessions with their appraised value is also preserved. And after the contents of parlor, chambers and kitchen follow:

Mulatto Joe and negro Elizabeth.....	£70
Violet, a negro woman, 50 years or so..	20
Beck, a negro woman, 60 years or so..	20
Tom, a negro man, about 28 years....	60
Princis, a negro man, 40 years.....	35
Tobey, a boy, about 13 years.....	40
Ishmael, a boy, about 13 years.....	40
Rachel, a negro woman, about 22 years, and her mulatto child Jo, about 2¾ years old	50
Judith, a mulatto girl, about 4 years old	20

Eleven slaves in all, and a list of twenty-one horses and colts, and the farming implements, tools, etc., are added to this interesting inventory.

JOHN POTTS, THE SON.

Several children survived him, but I shall confine myself to a sketch of his oldest son John, who was born in Germantown in 1710, and whose mother was Margaret Keurlis, the first wife of Thomas Potts. His early childhood was spent in this village, whose "quaint houses were modeled after those in the fatherland, and whose German customs were reproduced on this side of the Atlantic." While John Potts was still a little child his father, it will be remembered, went up to the Manatawny to engage in the iron manufacture. To this business John Potts was educated, and he carried it on successfully after his father's death, until he, too, passed away in 1768.

He married in 1734 Ruth Savage, daughter of Samuel and Anna Rutter Savage and fifty names are affixed to the marriage certificate. The marriage was solemnized at "Coventry Hall," built by Samuel Nutt and named after Coventry in England, and "similar in appearance to the ancient houses of that old town." In 1752 John Potts began to lay out, at the confluence of the Manatawny and the Schuylkill, the borough of Pottsgrove, which became the now flourishing borough of Pottstown, and he laid the foundations of its prosperity, for the iron manufacturing interest has been its chief industry ever since. About that time he built the substantial and stately stone mansion which stands but little altered a short distance back from the river. The town was laid out in one long street, a hundred feet in width, the lots extending back from the river.

Of this village the Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt, who visited this country immediately after the French revolution, and passed through Pottstown in 1795, says: "The family of Potts have established considerable iron forges and by the means of these much increased the fortune which they acquired by the sale of the lands. They are generally supposed to be very rich. * * * The country about Pottsgrove is still more pleasant. The plain in which the market town is situated is more extensive than any we have hitherto seen, and at the same time is in the highest degree of cultivation."

HISTORIAN DAY'S ACCOUNT.

In Historical Collections of Pennsylvania, Day gives the following account of the place:

"Pottstown, formerly known as Pottsgrove, derives its name from John Potts, who had a large grant of land in this region. He owned a part of Sprogel's Manor and the lands adjoining it to the north. West of the town, beyond the Manatawny, is a stately but antique mansion (of stone) overlooking the town, erected by him long before the Revolution. It was then the marvel of the whole country, and people came from forty miles around merely to see it."

A writer of our own day speaks of it thus: "The mansion of John Potts, the ancestor of the Potts family of Pottstown (formerly Pottsgrove) * * * is one of the oldest, best constructed and best-preserved buildings, not only in its own locality, but in the whole valley of the Schuylkill between Philadelphia and Pottsville, * * * and its walls, notwithstanding they are verging towards a century and a quarter old (this was written at least twenty-five years ago) are as solid and substantial apparently as ever they were, and look as if they might resist the decaying tooth of time for another century or more. * * * It is probable he commenced the erection of his mansion about 1752 or 1753, and the work no doubt occupied a couple of years before completion, for in those days the population was sparse and workmen scarce, especially builders who could execute work of a character so elegant and substantial as is found in this structure. The edifice is built in sandstone, the front in range courses. The walls are two feet thick and the partition walls eighteen inches thick, the wainscoting and woodwork being very very heavy and strong. * * * The whole edifice tells plainly of the design of its founder to combine in this mansion, in which he expected to spend the remainder of his days, comfort, elegance and durability. It is probable, too, that the Indian troubles of those times had something to do with the massiveness of the walls and the strength and substantial character of the building. It is true that at that date the principal tribes of the red men had retired farther into their native and unexplored forests, but many of them still lingered about their favorite haunts in this part of the country, and not unfrequently hunting or scouting parties came this way, and even encamped beneath the tall shade trees of Pottsgrove, or visited the burial grounds of their ancestors on the banks of the river in the precincts of our own borough. Frequent difficulties, we are told, took place between these parties and the settlers, resulting in appeal to the deadly rifle and to the use of the scalping knife, and it may be that the Potts mansion was made thus strong as a protection against incursions and dangers of this kind. The grounds around the building and fronting towards the river were tastefully laid out and planted with trees, which soon grew and cast a shade over the walks and drives. When the mansion was completed there were few, if any, such residences as regards size and elegance outside of Philadelphia, and even the city, at that date, could not boast of many superior to it."

OWNED MANY FORGES.

Family records, deeds and wills show that before the Revolution, Mt. Pleasant Forge and Furnace, Spring Forge, Colebrookdale Furnace and Forge, Amity Forge, Rutter's Forge, Pool Forge, Pine Forge, Little Pine Forge and McCall's Forge were all owned and carried on by the united families of Potts and Rutter, and Thomas Rutter was the grandfather of John Potts' wife. Of the manner of living of the iron-masters of that period, Swank, in his "History of Iron in All Ages," says: "It is true that they were almost feudal lords, to whom their workmen and their workmen's families looked for counsel and guidance in all the affairs of life as well as for employment; who often literally owned their black laborers and to whom white 'redemptioners' were frequently bound for a term of years to pay their passage across the ocean; who cultivated farms as well as made iron; who controlled politics, and largely maintained the churches and schools of their

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Inq-Ledger 1899

LPHIA, FRIDAY MORNI

PROF. KENDALL DEAD.

NOTED MATHEMATICIAN AND VICE PROVOST OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Professor in the Boys' High School Before He Was of Age—At the University Since 1855.

Professor E. Otis Kendall, for more than half a century a leader in astronomy and mathematics, and Vice Provost of the University of Pennsylvania since 1883, died yesterday morning after a short illness at the Lincoln House, Locust street, below Thirteenth. Because of the sudden fall of temperature last Saturday and Sunday, he contracted a cold, which rapidly developed into bronchitis. He was in his 81st year.

Ezra Otis Kendall was born at Wilmington, Mass., in May, 1818, coming of Mayflower stock. His father was Ezra Kendall, and his mother Susan Cook Kendall,

PROFESSOR EZRA OTIS KENDALL

a descendant of Francis Cook, who came to Plymouth in the Mayflower. The son received his early education in the common schools, later being graduated from the Weymouth, Mass., Academy. When 16 years old he came to Philadelphia, assisting his half brother, Sears C. Walker, then a widely known astronomer, in the latter's classical school, and receiving at the same time a training in mathematics that fitted him to become Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the Central High School before he was 21 years of age. In conjunction with Professor Walker he organized the Astronomical Observatory, which became one of the best known in the country.

In the year 1855 Dr. Kendall was elected to the Thomas A. Scott Professorship of Mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania, and soon afterward became the Flower Professor of Astronomy. While he did not institute any noteworthy departures in educational methods, his labors at the University, extending over a period of nearly forty years, were remarkable for the degree in which he won the uniform respect and esteem of the students. In 1883 he was elected Vice Provost, and in 1894 received the title of Honorary Vice Provost. For many years he was Dean of the Scientific Faculty. In 1888 the Board of Trustees showed their appreciation of his services by conferring upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He was the oldest Professor in the University except Professor Francis A. Jackson. During the past four years he was not actively engaged in teaching.

Among those afterwards prominent in various walks of life who were pupils of Dr. Kendall might be mentioned Provost C. C. Harrison, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the late Dr. William Pepper, Dr. Persifor Frazer, the late Hon. Samuel J. Randall, General George B. McClellan, Dr. Thomas G. Morton, General Samuel Y. Crawford, Herbert Welsh, Hampton L. Carson, George Tucker Bispham, Fairman Rogers, John B. Gest, Richard Meade Bache.

From 1855 until 1882 Dr. Kendall computed the Ephemerides of Jupiter and Neptune for the United States Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac, issued annually by the Government for the purpose of enabling mariners to find bearings at night according to the stars. He was frequently called upon for special mathematical work by the Washington authorities, and at various times had charge of computations of longitudes in the Department of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. He was the author of a text book on astronomy, entitled "Uranography," and he edited Gummere's Astrology and Walker's Geometry. He occasionally contributed to mathematical journals.

In 1842 Dr. Kendall was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, becoming one of the secretaries in 1849, and holding that office for twenty-eight years, until, in 1877, he was elected Vice President. The election of officers of that body will take place to-day, and thus Dr. Kendall may be said actually to have served twenty-one years as Vice President. Throughout his life he was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, being a vestryman in St. Luke's Church for many years, and later in St. Mary's Church, West Philadelphia, where he was a regular attendant in spite of advanced years. In the recently organized Society of Mayflower Decendants Professor Kendall was a member of the Board of Assistants.

The closest living relative of Dr. Kendall is his sister, Mrs. A. M. Winn, of Boston, though his niece, Mrs. Dr. Roberts Bartholow, resides in this city. Dr. Kendall married Miss Emma Lavinia Dick. She and their only son, Otis H. Kendall, afterwards Professor in the University, died several years ago.

The funeral of Dr. Kendall will take place to-morrow, and the University Faculty will attend in a body. It is expected that the trustees will take special action regarding his death next Tuesday.

OBITUARY.

Catharine H. Magee.

Funeral services will be held this afternoon over the remains of Mrs. Catharine H. Magee, who died on Tuesday at her home, 1418 Arch street, where she had resided for more than fifty years. Mrs. Magee was born in Whitemarsh Valley, near Chestnut Hill, on October 19, 1807. Her ancestors were among the first settlers of Germantown. Her father, George Horter, was 7 years old when the battle took place there between the British and Continental armies. Mrs. Magee was the widow of the late Michael Magee, a prominent harness manufacturer, whose place of business was located on Decatur street, below Market. He retired from business in 1866, and died in 1884. When Mr. Magee built the residence on Arch street, in 1848, it was said to be the farthest house west on that street, and a view of the Schuylkill river could be obtained from the windows in the upper part of the house. Mrs. Magee was an attendant at the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, formerly located at Tenth and Arch streets, for more than fifty years. She is survived by two sons, James F. and William S. Magee.

several neighborhoods; who were captains and colonels of the military organizations; whose wives and daughters were grand ladies in the eyes of the simple people around them; whose dwellings were usually substantial structures, which were well-furnished for the day, and ordered in a style of hospitality and liberality. The authority exercised by these old Pensylvania iron-masters was indeed baronical, but it was also patriarchal. These pioneers were not usually hard taskmasters; if they paid low wages, they frequently made only small profits themselves. A tie of common interest stronger than exists to-day under similar relations bound master and workman together. Whether the workmen were their own masters or not, they were virtually fixtures of the furnace or the forge. The ladies of the 'big house' disdained not their poorer sisters, but were often their teachers, often their nurses and physicians, knew them by name, and would recognize and greet them with politeness. If daily toil was the common heritage of the workmen and their families, it may be said that their wants were few and their aspirations were humble. * * * The years glided on with little change, and there was content on every hand." What a striking contrast this presents to the life around the manufactring establishments of to-day!

SERVED AS A JUDGE.

John Potts was commissioned Justice of the Peace in 1745, 1749 and 1752. "At this period the office was one of much greater importance than at present, for a Justice of the Peace was also a Judge of County Courts, namely Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions and Orphans Court; and he was obliged to decide many important legal questions. In 1759 he was appointed by Governor Denny one of five Judges, and still later he was again commissioned Justice of the Peace for Philadelphia county, which office he probably filled until his death." "For many years he continued the largest and most successful iron-master in the American Colonies," his business interests extending into Virginia also. "His landed estate, consisting of nearly four thousand acres in different parts of Pennsylvania, was probably more highly improved than any other, with mines, forges, furnaces, grist-mills, sawmills, farms and tenants of town lots, besides several houses in Philadelphia, one of which, with stores and wharves, was valued at £2,000."

"Though thirty-six miles from the city by the road, very constant intercourse with it seems to have been kept up, both in a social and business way, several of the sons having their winter residences in the town, and passing the summer near their father."

John Potts died June 6th, 1768, and the following obituary notice appeared in the Pennsylvania Gazette of June 16th: "After a long and tedious illness, died on the 6th inst., at his house at Pottsgrove, John Potts, Esq., a gentleman of unblemished honor and integrity, known, beloved, lamented.

'Such this man was who now from earth removed,
At length enjoys the liberty he lov'd.'

"His body was interred in the family graveyard and thirteen children followed it to its final resting place."

His wife survived him eighteen years and died at Pottsgrove, January 7th, 1786. The Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser of January 11th, 1786, pays this beautiful tribute to her character: "On Saturday morning departed this life, aged seventy years, after a short but severe illness, which she sustained with true resignation, Mrs. Ruth Potts, relict of John Potts, Esq., of Pottsgrove. If the tenderest performance of maternal duties, the most generous exercise of benevolence and charity to her fellow creatures, and the purest piety to her God deserves to be lamented, then is the circle of her mourners numerous indeed."

WHAT MIGHT BE EXPECTED.

Such were the parents of Thomas Potts, my Revolutionary ancestor, and such were the influences that moulded his character. We would expect him to be a man of the highest type of citizen and patriot. His birth was recorded with exceeding minuteness as having occurred at "Colebrookdale, May 29th, about half an hour after one in the afternoon, A. D. 1735," being therefore thirty-three years of age at the time of his father's death, and being thoroughly trained by him to the same business interests. As a young man he resided much of the time in Philadelphia, having his dwelling "on Front street, then a fashionable quarter of the city." "He was interested in the philosophic and scientific topics of the day, as is proved by the fact that he was one of the original members of the American Philosophical Society, established in 1758, of which Franklin was the first President." In 1757 he married his cousin, Anna Nutt, the only child of his mother's sister, Rebecca Savage, and Samuel Nutt, Jr. And thus again large business and monied interests were united, for Anna Nutt was heiress to the fortunes of her father and her uncle, Samuel Nutt, Sr. Her mother, Mrs. Nutt, was long remembered in the neighborhood in which she had lived as being a woman of great personal beauty and of elegance and dignity of manner. At an early age her stepfather, Samuel Nutt, Sr., was anxious to marry her to his nephew and namesake, Samuel Nutt, Jr. So the marriage was arranged in the English fashion of those days, and the young man was sent for to come from England and marry the heiress. The wedding dress was also imported and was of handsome brocade, with high-heeled buckled shoes to match it.

Samuel Nutt, Jr., died soon after the marriage, leaving her a widow with her one child, Anna, afterwards Thomas Potts' wife. A few years afterwards Mrs. Nutt married Robert Grace, a wealthy young Englishman, who was an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, and with him founded the Philadelphia Library and the Junto, in a building situated on the north side of High street, below Second street. This was then the most desirable part of Philadelphia.

Robert Grace, the stepfather of Thomas Potts' wife, was a man of liberal culture, and he gave material aid to Franklin in the days when he needed help, which Franklin acknowledged later in his autobiography, speaking of Robert Grace as "a young man of some fortune, generous, lively and witty, a lover of punning and of his friends." When Franklin came to Philadelphia a printer boy in search of fortune, and unknown to those who later delighted to honor him, Robert Grace, by some happy circumstance, recognized his ability and a friendship was formed which lasted through their lives. Franklin says of his own financial troubles, when he had been sued for £100, "In this distress two friends, whose kindness I have never forgotten nor ever shall forget, came to me separately, unknown to each other, and without any application from me, offered, each of them, to advance me all the money that should be necessary to enable me to take the whole business upon myself, if that should be practicable. * * * These two friends were William Coleman and Robert Grace." Throughout the early minutes of the Library Society the name of Robert Grace appears frequently, showing his active interest in it. Mr. Grace died in 1766, and some years after Franklin having returned from the French court, where he was much honored and admired by the French ladies, offered the homage of his hand and heart to Mrs. Grace. "But she, then passing into the sober twilight of age, had become a follower of Whitfield and Wesley, and although honoring her late husband's friend for his many estimable qualities, she was unwilling to marry one whose religious opinions were so different from her own; but their calm friendship seems never to have been broken by this episode, as Franklin sent for her on his deathbed, and she was one of the last persons outside of his own family admitted to his presence. She traveled from Coventry to Philadelphia, forty miles over the bad roads of March, to bid him farewell. A kinsman, who accompanied her in the carriage, relates that he waited in another room during her interview with the dying philosopher, and he gathered from her remarks in the course of the ride home that the last hours of this truly great man were sustained by religious faith and hope."

Mrs. Grace gave a lot of land close beside her last home in Coventry to the Methodists to build a church upon, and during my own childhood it was still their place of worship, to which they came for some miles around the village. A room in the old mansion at Coventry, where she lived with her daughter Anna after her marriage with Thomas Potts, was called long afterwards, and during the childhood of my own father (she was his great-grandmother), "the Grace chamber," because it was the room she occupied. I have made this somewhat long digression to show the delightful culture and refinement of the family life of Thomas Potts and his wife. The personal beauty, loveliness and religious character of Mrs. Grace must have had a strong influence upon her only child, and she remained an inmate of Thomas Potts' home until her death.

This marriage took place at Coventry House, situated in the beautiful little valley of French Creek, in the northern part of Chester county, and six miles from Pottsgrove. The winter residence of Thomas Potts was in Philadelphia, and he and his wife were associated with all that was most desirable and delightful at that day.

ENTERTAINED WASHINGTON.

In 1768, upon his father's death, he inherited the mansion at Pottsgrove, "and the plantation on which it stood, valued at £6,000," where he probably established himself soon after that date. He was living there with his family in 1774, and during the years of the Revolution, Gen. Washington was often his guest, and some of the official letters of the General-in-Chief are dated from this residence. "Not a great many years ago persons were still living in Pottstown who remembered to have seen in the stately rooms of the old mansion, Washington, surrounded by his staff, in earnest consultation over maps of the Province, with Baron Steuben, General Knox, Lord Sterling, General Greene, General McIntosh and the Marquis de Lafayette. It was here, doubtless, that Washington formed the plan to winter his army at Valley Forge, on the property of Thomas Potts' brother and cousins, who seem to have willingly relinquished their houses to accommodate the officers."

The questions that were now agitating the Colonies engrossed the earnest attention of Thomas Potts, and he gave his

services to his country in her hour of need. Armies alone can neither make nor save a nation. We need clear foresight and calm judgment to guide the affairs of state, as well as the bravery and endurance of those who are willing to lay down their lives upon the battlefield. Many minds and many forces must work together to bring such a great cause, as was ours then, to a successful issue. And we see Thomas Potts first in council, and later in the army. He was elected a member of the Assembly from Philadelphia county in 1775. "He was Chairman of the committee to inquire into the conduct of the Council of Safety, respecting the engagement of the armed galleys and the king's ships in the river Delaware. He was also Chairman of another important committee in the spring of 1776, to examine the works erected for the defence of the Colony, and to report what other fortifications were necessary. In February, 1776, Thomas Potts was appointed by Congress one of the three Captains of a regiment of riflemen, which appears to have been a Continental and not a State corps. In the great need of soldiers at this period he showed his zeal for the public good by raising a battalion, of which he was commissioned Colonel by Congress, expending liberally his large means, and using his personal influence in Chester and Berks counties to fill up his companies, and even, it is said, arming and equipping them at his own expense. Family tradition to this effect seems to be borne out by public documents, and is corroborated by the following minute in Colonial records: 'Mr. Redman was directed to pay Peter Love £73, 11s. for arms taken from non-associators, to be charged to Col. Thomas Potts and Captain Shifler.'"

"In the Journal of the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, under the date August, 23, 1776, is the following: 'This morning at eight o'clock two companies of Col. Potts' battalion halted at the Providence church (a Lutheran church on the way between Pottsgrove and Philadelphia; it is now called the Trappe). I was requested to say a word of exhortation to them in English and German, as they were departing to camp in Jersey, and were members of the Episcopal and Protestant churches; English on 1st Samuel 17; German on the 27th Psalm.'" "After the arrival of the battalion in Philadelphia, the Provincial Government provided food for them, as appears by the following record: 'Council of Safety, August 27, 1776, Col. Thomas Potts' battalion, £2, 18s., 6d., to be charged to Congress.' 'Sept. 6, 1776, Mr. Nesbitt was directed to pay diet for five companies of Col. Potts' battalion.'"

"Col. Potts was a member of the Convention assembled at the State House in Philadelphia, July 9, 1776, for the purpose of forming a new government. * * * * This Convention was ordered to consist of eight members from each county, and eight from the city. Thomas Potts was elected from Philadelphia county. His devotion to the cause of independence greatly impaired his fortune, and he did not live to enjoy any substantial benefit from the change of government."

DISTINGUISHED BROTHERS

His brother, Dr. Jonathan Potts, was Director General of the hospitals in Gen. Gates' division of the army, and afterwards Director General of the hospitals in the Middle Department. He enjoyed the confidence of Gen. Gates and Gen. Washington, and much of his correspondence during these years is preserved. "Dr. Potts' zeal in the public service had been so unremitting during four years that he was at length prostrated by illness, from which he never recovered, and in October, 1781, he died at the early age of thirty-six, at his home in Reading."

A brother Samuel was a member of the Assembly in 1767, 1768, 1769, and was a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. In the Journal of the Convention his vote is frequently recorded. At this period he owned Warwick Furnace, built in 1736, and many of the cannon used by the Continental Army were cast there. When Washington was defeated at Brandywine, the cannon on hand were hidden in the stream to prevent their falling into the hands of the British, and some of them lay there until within quite recent years. Irving says, in his "Life of Washington," in his account of the Battle of Brandywine: "All day, and for a great part of the night, they marched under a cold and pelting rain, and through deep and miry roads, to the Yellow Springs, thence to Warwick, on French Creek: a weary march in stormy weather for troops destitute of every comfort, and nearly a thousand of them actually barefooted. At Warwick Furnace ammunition and a few muskets were to be obtained."

A brother Isaac owned the property at Valley Forge, which Gen. Washington made his headquarters during that memorable winter, and his daughter, Ruth Anna, who died in 1811, has left in her own handwriting an account of the prayer of Gen. Washington, which was overheard by Isaac Potts.

Another brother, James Potts, joined Cadwalader's musket battalion, which from the social position of its members was derisively called the 'silk-stocking company.' In March, 1776, he was appointed by Congress a Major in this battalion." He filled also other responsible public positions in these stirring times.

A brother Edward was an officer under Commodore Hazlewood, and was wounded at the engagement between the American galleys and the "Augusta," in the Delaware River, October 23, 1777.

With so many brothers actively engaged in the cause of freedom, the family may be pardoned if one member alone espoused the English side, and this was probably because he had been sent to England to be educated in the law in the Temple, and upon his return had held office as a Judge in the Court of Common Pleas, under the Crown. His property was confiscated, and he went to Nova Scotia, where he lived a few years, afterwards returning to his native State.

When peace was restored we find Thomas Potts deeply interested in experimenting in the use of anthracite coal in his furnaces, and he purchased large tracts of land where it had been discovered. But his private interests did not wholly absorb his time, and he was a member of the Legislature in 1785. Its sessions were held in Philadelphia, and whilst in attendance upon its duties he died suddenly there from an attack of gout. The Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser of March 30, 1785, pays this beautiful tribute to his character, and proves how widely he was known and honored: "On Tuesday, the 22d instant, departed this life, in this city, Thomas Potts, Esq., a Representative for Chester county, in the present General Assembly, in the fifty-first year of his age. His remains were removed to Coventry, the place of his family residence, and there interred on Friday last. His funeral was attended by a numerous concourse of relatives, friends and neighbors, sincerely lamenting the loss of a person held in universal esteem by all who had acquaintance with him. Of this gentleman it may with truth be affirmed that in the different relationships of husband, father, brother, master, neighbor or friend, he was excelled by few. The true interests of his country engaged his close attention, his assiduity in the duties of the station he filled imperilled the care of his health. Anxious to execute the trust reposed in him by his constituents, he flattered himself that he might safely venture abroad to take his seat in the Assembly as soon as a severe fit of gout in his feet had abated. In this he was deceived by a sudden return of that disorder to his head, which in about six hours, put a period to his existence. His religious sentiment and irreproachable deportment are a firm basis upon which his friends may build a reasonable hope that he has exchanged a life of pain for eternal bliss."

In 1777, while the American army lay at Valley Forge, a good old Quaker by the name of Potts had occasion to pass through a thick wood near head-quarters. As he traversed the dark brown forest, he heard at a distance before him a voice which, as he advanced, became more fervid and interested. Approaching with slowness and circumspection, whom should he behold in a dark bower but the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United Colonies on his knees in the act of devotion to the Ruler of the universe! At this moment when Friend Potts, concealed by the trees, came up, Washington was interceding for his beloved country. With tones of gratitude that labored for adequate expression, he adored that exuberant goodness which, from the depth of obscurity, had exalted him to the head of a great nation, and that nation fighting at fearful odds for all the world holds dear.

He utterly disclaimed all ability of his own for this arduous conflict. He wept at the thought of that irretrievable ruin which his mistakes might bring on his country, and with the patriot's pathos spreading the interests of unborn millions before the eye of Eternal Mercy, he implored the aid of that arm which guides the starry host. Soon as the General had finished his devotions and had retired, Friend Potts returned to his house, and threw himself into a chair by the side of his wife. "Hegh, Isaac! thee seems agitated," said she with tenderness. "What's the matter?" "Indeed, my dear," quoth he, "if I appear agitated, 'tis no more than what I am. I have seen this day what I shall never forget. Till now I have thought that a Christian and a soldier were characters incompatible: but if George Washington be not a man of God, I am mistaken, and still more shall I be disappointed if God do not, through him, perform some great thing for this country."

M. M. ROTHROCK.

THE QUAKER AND PALATINE.

Address by F. R. Diffenderfer Before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

F. R. Diffenderfer, of Lancaster, Editor of the New Era, ex-President of the Pennsylvania German Society and Secretary of the Lancaster County Historical Society, delivered an address, last evening, before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at Thirteenth and Locust streets, on "The Quaker and Palatine as Commonwealth Builders." He said that from the cities and towns of England came the Quaker on his mission of civilization. Close upon his heels came the sons of the Fatherland. From the castellated Rhine, the mountains of Switzerland and the recesses of Bohemia and Moravia they flocked to the land of promise. From the blue hills of Wales came the white winged ships with the expecting emigrants. Ireland and Caledonia sent their sons, while the vineclad hills of sunny France swelled the inflowing tide of nation builders. Here their wisdom built up a fabric of Government unequalled for its beauty, its symmetry and moderation by any seen of mortals since the patriarchs of old fed their flocks upon Judean hills.

"I need say nothing of the Quaker to this audience," said Mr. Diffenderfer. "He is very much in evidence to-day, and is as able to take care of himself as he was 200 years ago. I will not 'beard the lion in his den,' but yet I dare to say nowhere between the St. Lawrence and the Isthmus did a grander figure set foot upon the soil of the New World. Contrast him with the Puritan; the latter shrinks in the comparison. Measure him with the cavalier, and he towers a giant."

"But there was another people who flocked to the land of promise. Among the first to give ear to the persuasive voice of the Proprietary, they came early and they came late, and they kept coming and are coming still until they have outnumbered all the rest. They were the men of German blood, the dwellers along the Rhine, the sons of the Palatinate. They brought their industry and their thrift with them, and to them more than to all others do we owe it that the forest monarchs were laid low and the valleys of Pennsylvania, from the Delaware to the Ohio, year by year ripen their harvests until one almost imagines that the earlier Eden has come back to man. The past 100 years have wrought wonderful changes in the land of Penn. The Swede is recalled only by name and the few honorable descendants still among us. As a political factor he may be said to no longer exist. The Welshman has been lost sight of in later years; the Huguenot is extinct; the Scotch-Irish is still here, and numerously, and wherever found bears the racial traits that marked his earliest appearance. Like the Swede and the Welshman and the Huguenot, his numbers have not been augmented by fresh blood, and his influence to-day is only felt as it is found in combination with that of other people's. Not so, however, with the Quaker and his religious kinsman, the German. The Friend has lost the grip he once had on the situation. One hundred years after Pastorius planted his little colony right here in this magnificent metropolis the Germans outnumbered by far the men of any other nationality and composed nearly or quite one half of the entire population."

Died.

EARLE.—In Worcester, Mass., on the 27th of Sixth month, in the 75th year of her age, Ann Barker Earle, widow of the late Edward Earle, Mayor of the city.

Her father was David Buffum, of the island of Rhode Island; her mother a member of the Barker family, and she united the strong and noble characteristics of those prominent families of the original Quaker stock of New England. Highly educated and accomplished, endowed with great intellectual abilities, and with a very winning personality, she adorned the high social sphere in which she moved, and was a fine example of the Quaker lady. But all her charms were heightened by Divine grace. Holding firmly her belief in Christ, whom she did not hesitate to confess unobtrusively but clearly in any society, her kindness, sympathy, and active benevolence were manifestly the outgrowth of her Christian faith, and in her daily life she was a preacher of righteousness. Her great influence for good was felt not only in her own city, but in many wider circles. She and her husband were among the founders of the American Social Science Association and regularly attended its conventions. She was very active in organizing and managing the Worcester Orphans' Home and later the Old Ladies' Home, prominent for many years in the committee in charge of the Friends' school at Providence, the first woman elected a member of the School Committee of the city of Worcester, and an earnest helper of the slave, the freedman, and the Indian, and all the afflicted who came in her way. The fragrant memory of her Christain graces and devotion to good works will long be cherished by a large circle of friends." A woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised."

BISHOP CHOSEN BY LOT.

Mennonite Ceremony at Millersville, Pa. The Rev. Abraham Herr Chosen.

Says a Reading special of June 8: With the thermometer at 100 degrees a throng crowded the old Mennonite Meeting House at Millersville to-day to witness the choice of a Bishop. Ministers are chosen from the laity, but preachers alone are eligible for Bishops. There were four candidates. Many fervent prayers were offered that God should direct them to select the right man. When the moment arrived for the election four Bibles were brought forward. One contained a blank slip of paper, but no one knew in which book it was. The candidates were then asked to come forward and select a Bible. The one with the prize fell to the lot of the Rev. Abram Herr, of New Danville. He asked for prayers in the discharge of his new duties and was then consecrated, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Jacob Brubaker, of Mount Joy.

There was great rejoicing among the new Bishop's friends. He is a descendant of Hans Herr, who led the first colony of Mennonites into the Conestoga Valley nearly 200 years ago. Several thousand people were present to-day, including a large number of Mennonite preachers from all of this part of the State. The other candidates were the Revs. Daniel Lehman, of Millersville; Benjamin Hertzler, of Lancaster, and Abraham Witmer, Letort, Pa.

WITH WILLIAM PENN ON THE WELCOME

To the Editor of "The Bulletin."

Sir: From time to time I have read and been interested in your articles on the early history of Pennsylvania, Colonial houses, etc., etc. I have repeatedly received inquiries as to whom the parties were that came over with William Penn in the Welcome. I, therefore, enclose a list, the one given by Edward Armstrong in his lecture before the Pennsylvania Historical Society at Chester in 1851. Mr. Armstrong asserted that the list was almost complete, not more than four or five names having been omitted.

This is the list of those who embarked with Penn in the Welcome to aid him in his holy experiment:

John Barker and his wife; he was a first purchaser and made his will on board the Welcome.

William Bradford, first printer of Philadelphia,, and earliest government printer of New York.

William Buckman and Mary, his wife, with Sarah and Mary, their children, of Billingshurst, Sussex.

John Carver and Mary, his wife, of Hertfordshire, a first purchaser.

Benjamin Chambers, of Rochester, Kent, afterwards Sheriff in 1863, and otherwise prominent in public affairs. 1683

Thomas Chroasdale (Croasdale) and Agnes, his wife, with six children, of Yorkshire.

Ellen Cowgill and family.

John Fisher, Margaret, his wife, and son, John.

Thomas Fitzwater and sons, Thomas and George, of Hamworth, Middlesex; he lost his wife, Mary, Josiah and Mary, his children, on the voyage. He was a member of the Assembly from Bucks in 1683, an active citizen and eminent Friend. It may be that Fitzwater st. was named for him.

Thomas Gillette.

Robert Greenaway, master of the Welcome.

Cuthbert Hayhurst, his wife and family, of Essington, Bolland, Yorkshire, a first purchaser.

Thomas Heriott, of Hurst Pier, Point Sussex, first purchaser.

John Hey.

Richard Ingelo, clerk to Provincial Council, 1685.

Isaac Ingiam, of Galton, Surrey.

Giles Knight, of Gloucestershire, his wife and son, Joseph. He was an ancestor of the late E. C. Knight and Colonel Charles C. Knight, of Philadelphia.

William Lushington.

Hannah Mogdudge.

Joshua Morris.

David Ogden, probably from London.

Evan Oliver, with Jean, his wife, and children.

Robert Pearson, emigrant from Chester.

John Rowland and Priscilla, his wife, first purchaser.

Thomas Rowland, Billingshurst, Sussex, first purchaser.

John Sonyhurst, of Chillington, Sussex, first purchaser.

John Stackhouse and Margery, his wife, of Yorkshire.

George Thompson.

Richard Townshend and wife, Anna; miller at Upland and on the Schuylkill.

William Wade, of Hankton, Parish, Sussex.

Thomas Walmesly, Elizabeth, his wife, and six children, of Yorkshire.

Nicholas Waln, of Yorkshire, first purchaser.

Joseph Woodroofe.

Thomas Wrightsworth and wife, of Yorkshire.

Thomas Wynne, for whom Wynne (afterwards changed to Chestnut st.) was named.

Dennis Rochford and Mary, his wife.

John Dullon and wife.

Philip Theodore Lehman, Penn's private secretary.

Bartholomey Green.
Nathaniel Harrison.
Thomas Jones.
Jean Matthews.
William Smith.
Hannah Townshend, daughter of Richard.

As your paper seems to be devoting space and time to Colonial history, etc., I enclose you this.

JOSEPH LINERD ELDRIDGE.
Member Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

is not at the present moment a single diseased parrot in the French capital.

VICTORIA'S DESCENDANTS.

[*From the Gentlewoman.*]

A laborious genealogist announces, as the result of years of minute labor, that the Queen has had nine children, of whom she has lost two; forty-one grandchildren, of whom eight have died; and twenty-three great-grandchildren, all of whom are living. She has, therefore, sixty-three descendants living—seven children, thirty-three grandchildren and twenty-three of the next generation. Her next eldest great-grandchild, the Princess Feodore, of Saxe-Meiningen, is now nearly seventeen, so that in all probability her Majesty will live to see her grandchildren's grandchildren. Few English sovereigns before Queen Victoria have seen grandchildren grow out of infancy; and none ever saw a great-grandchild. Hence, her Majesty had to determine the question of precedency in the case of the Duchess of Fife's children, and she wisely decided that they should rank only as daughters of a duke.

This decision was in accordance with a House law decreed earlier in the reign, by which the title of Prince and Royal Highness is limited to the children of the sovereign, and the children of the sovereign's sons, the children of the sovereign's daughters taking precedence only according to the rank of their fathers. Thus the Princess Helena's children rank as children of Prince Christian only, while the Duke of Connaught's are Royal Highnesses, and Prince Arthur of Connaught's son and successor, if he has one, will be the Duke of Connaught, as an ordinary duke, taking precedence merely by date of the creation of his dukedom. This is now the case of the Duke of Cumberland on the roll of the House of Lords, though he is styled Royal Highness as son of a King of Hanover.

TO RECEIVE ANOTHER LESSON.

[*From Dean Hole's Book on America.*]

I am inclined to believe that the first prize

A PHILADELPHIAN SENDS to the "Ledger" from Surrey, England, some interesting facts in regard to the living descendants of WILLIAM PENN, the STUART family, sons and daughters of the late Colonel WILLIAM STUART, of Torpsford Hall, England. To England is a long way to go to get Philadelphia news. Nevertheless it is interesting to learn that Miss MARY STUART, a descendant of WILLIAM PENN, as late as last summer was the guest at Germantown of Miss SMITH, a descendant of PENN'S secretary, JAMES LOGAN, and took tea from a silver service presented by PENN to LOGAN. It is interesting also to observe that one of PENN'S granddaughters married the head of the General-in-Chief of the East Indian army and another became the wife of the head of the Irish Established Church. If the influence of PENN'S preaching and example did not last long in his own family, at least the Constitution which he gave to Pennsylvania became the model for some forty Commonwealths in America. The correspondent makes the interesting announcement that the well-known BOYDELL copper plate engraving of BENJAMIN WEST'S picture of PENN'S treaty with the Indians has lately been purchased by a Philadelphian living in England and will shortly be given to the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and that it is proposed to place India proofs of the picture in all the public schools of Philadelphia.

History of Northampton

The first volume of the "History of Northampton," by James Russell Trumbull, covers the story of the settlement of the town in 1653 down to 1722. The plan for the settlement of the town originated at Hartford, and was a purely business enterprise. It is a curious fact that many early New England towns were settled by the removal of families from other places on account of church or town quarrels. Our forefathers seemed to be a touchy and litigious people, but that trait of their character seemed to work to a good end sometimes. The fertility of the land and facility of trade with the Indians seem to have been the prevailing reasons for the selection of Nonotuck, as this region was then known, for a new settlement. A trade was made with the Indians, the new proprietors agreeing to pay one hundred fathoms of wampum and ten coats into the hands of the sachems, and also to plough sixteen acres of land on the easterly side of the Connecticut River. The first town meeting was held in December, 1655, and one of the first public acts of the new town was to provide for the erection of a meeting-house, or "a house for the town," which should answer for all the town needs in addition to that of preaching. This building was ordered to be 26 feet long and 18 feet wide, with a height of 9 feet. It was to have two chimney pieces, a door and two windows, and was to be made of "sawen timber."

The first recorded birth in Northampton was that of Ebenezer Parsons, who was born May 1, 1655. Twenty years after he was slain in the Indian attack upon Northfield. The first marriage was that of David Burt and Mary Holton, which took place Nov. 15 of the same year. Great care was taken in the admission of settlers, and every new inhabitant was admitted by special vote at town meeting. The first public schools were established in 1664. The first company of militia was organized three years before. In that year there were seventy-eight families resident in the town. Northampton suffered more or less during King Philip's war in 1675-76 and in the last savage raid in the following year. The first public bank was established in 1714. From that time the prosperity of the town increased, and with it the population. The volume contains two large folding maps in a pocket in the cover, and there is an excellent index.

[The History of Northampton. By James Russell Trumbull. Vol I., pp. 628. Northampton: Gazette Press.]

The Town of Pelham

Although Pelham is a small town and not at all prominent in the annals of the State, it has a most entertaining history. It was settled in 1742, and received its name from the Pelham family in England. The incorporators and early inhabitants were Scotch-Irish. The tract had been previously held by Colonel John Stoddard, and was known as Lisburne. Half the volume is occupied with transcripts of town and church records. One interesting feature of the work is the story of the famous Shays' Rebellion, in 1787, an episode now almost forgotten. Shays was an officer in the Continental Army and had the reputation of a brave man. After the close of the war the depreciation of the paper money issued by the Government and the increased taxes imposed grievous burdens on the farming population. Their discontent at last took the form of armed resistance. Shays became the leader and endeavored to raise an army. He succeeded in collecting a considerable force, marched to Worcester where he forcibly prevented a session of the Supreme Court, and afterwards repeated this performance at Springfield. General Lincoln marched against him with several thousand men, but Shays retreated before him and his force gradually melted away. Shays escaped to New York State, where he died in 1828 in extreme poverty. Another interesting episode in Pelham town history recorded by the author is that of the preaching of the notorious Stephen Burroughs in the principal pulpit of the town, in 1784. The volume bears evidence of earnest and thorough research. It contains over 500 pages and a copious index, and there are nearly 100 illustrations. Published by the author, C. O. Parmenter, Amherst, Mass.

Timothy Coffin's Portrait.

E. L. Barney recently secured an oil portrait of Timothy Coffin, who half a century ago was one of the leaders of the Bristol county bar. Mr. Coffin was born in 1790 and died in 1854, aged 64 years. The portrait, which was painted when Mr. Coffin was a young man, had been stored away in an attic, and when Mr. Barney secured it the features, from the lapse of time and plentiful fly specks, were unrecognizable. It has been cleaned by Charles H. Gifford, the artist, who has succeeded in rendering the features so clear that those who knew Mr. Coffin in his younger days pronounce it an excellent likeness. The painting is excellently done, the flesh tints being admirably, the proportions faithful, and the old fashioned coat, with high rolling collar and stock, wonderfully well reproduced. Mr. Barney and Charles W. Clifford, a committee of the New Bedford Bar to have the picture prepared, succeeded through the agency of H. S. Hutchinson, in securing an old-fashioned frame of gold, massive in size, and Mr. Hutchinson has had the picture placed in the frame, and it is now shown in his gallery. It will undoubtedly be accepted by the bar association and hung in the court house on County street.—[*New Bedford Mercury*.

The Views of James Bryce.

General interest in the American situation is intense. All the news bulletins are eagerly scanned, and in the lobbies of the House of Commons there were animated discussions of the crisis, which have given enhanced interest to the statement of a prominent shipowning member of the House of Commons that the United States during the day had been offering large sums for nineteen knot steamers. Although the consensus of opinion is that there is no escape from hostilities unless the unforeseen, as so frequently happens in politics, changes the course of events, there are a few hopeful people left. James Bryce, M. P., the former President of the Board of Trade, and author of "The American Commonwealth," is quoted as saying:

"Somehow I fancy that as near as the two Powers may have drifted toward war, we are not going to witness so frightful a calamity. I know President McKinley and all his Administration, and I know that they do not wish for war. In fact, none of the really clear headed men in the United States want war. They can see too far ahead."

Opinion in London has been little influenced by the specious character of Senor Sagasta's counter proposals. As an official of the Foreign Office remarked:

"The Americans will naturally decline to accept such proposals as a sufficient guarantee that a Power which has so long patently failed to discharge its duties can now be trusted to give effect to its tardy conversion." The Foreign Office official added:

"The responsibility resting upon each party is terrible. Happily, nothing will tend so effectively to quicken the feeling of responsibility among Spanish statesmen as the prospect of having to face immediately the grim consequences of persistence in an uncompromising course. Reading between the lines of Senor Sagasta's proposals, I have reason to think he does not mean to drive matters to extremes, and that he will learn from the construction put upon them that his conditions will not relieve the United States of the duty of intervention, compelled, as the Americans are, by a sense of moral obligation to take action in the matter. So, if Senor Sagasta is as strong as he is unquestionably well meaning, he will persuade his countrymen to accept unreservedly the American conditions."

40

TWO BIG REUNIONS.

Family Ties Renewed at Ringing Rocks Near Pottstown.

HAPPY PEOPLE GET TOGETHER.

Two Well-Known Families Assemble Under Shady Trees and Render Interesting Exercises—The Longakers Take Charge in the Morning—The Maugers Have the Afternoon—All Day Long Good People Meet Under the Family Tree and Renew Social Ties—Good Speakers Tell of Family Traditions. Big Baskets With Their Wealth Have a Good Showing.

About eight hundred people assembled together at Ringing Rocks, near Pottstown, yesterday to hold a reunion of the two oldest and best-known families of Chester, Montgomery, Lancaster and Berks counties. The day was an ideal one, the air being just cool enough to make it pleasant for all. The several amusements at this romantic spot were in full blast, which afforded much amusement for the younger people, and some of the older, too.

The exercises of the day began at 11 o'clock, when the members of the Longaker family and their friends entered the pavilion. Hon. A. B. Longaker, of Norristown, presided, while Miss Gertrude Longaker, of Pottstown, recorded the minutes. Rev. Jacob Longaker, Weissport, offered prayer, after which several addresses were made. Music was furnished by Miss Anna R. Evans, Pottstown; Miss Florence Shenckle, Phoenixville, and David Evans, a well-known cornetist, of Philadelphia.

The address of welcome was made by Rev. F. C. Longaker, of Continental, O., who captivated the audience by his timely and happy remarks. He was responded to by the presiding officer in a short but interesting speech. Hon. A. M. Beitler, Philadelphia, followed and gave a history of the Brower branch of the Longaker family. His remarks showed that he was familiar with his subject, and he was listened to with attention.

Hon. A. B. Longaker, Norristown, spoke upon the "Longaker Family," whose history dated back to the beginning of the eighteenth century, when John and David Longaker are said to have settled here in the year 1746, and purchased adjoining farms near the present site of the Montgomery Almshouse. Jacob died in 1796. Franklin March now owns and resides upon a part of the original property purchased by Jacob Longaker. Ulric Longaker, and son of the same name, also came to this country in 1733 and settled in Lancaster county. A man named Jacob Begtky also came over with him. All these came from Switzerland.

A permanent family organization was effected by the election of the following: President, A. B. Longaker, Norristown; Vice President, C. Lincoln Boner, of Philadelphia; Secretary, Miss Gertrude B. Longaker, of Pottstown; Treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Dismant, of Limerick. These persons formed the Committee of Arrangements for the reunion together with Walter F. Longacre, Geo. B. Longacre, Rev. Frank C. Longaker, H. A. Longacre, Nellie Dismant, Lizzie Dismant,, Newton T. Miller, Lillian Miller.

Some of those present were Gertrude B. Longaker, Beulah Longaker, Louis Longaker, Mrs. Matthew Geist, Elizabeth L. Geist, Anna Rebecca Evans, Pottstown, Pa.; H. R. Longaker, Jeffersonville, Pa; Ethel E. Boner, Philadelphia; H. A. Cole, Royer's Ford; A. L. Bechtel, J. Nathan Bechtel, Wm. P. Mack, Bala, Pa.; F. D.Evans, Linfield, Pa.; Hiram G. Longaker, Clara L. Longaker, Mary Longaker, Herbert Longaker, Adaline Doll, Henry L. Young, Ellen P. Young, Harry F. Reuter, Thomas F. Longaker,

C. B. Longaker, Philadelphia; Longaker, Lizzie Longaker, Lansdowne, Pa.; John W. Longaker, Milton S. Longaker, Katie S. Longaker, Quakertown, Pa.; H. C. Styer, M. F. Styer, Norristown, Pa.; Barbara Shenckle, Maude Shenckle, Norristown, Pa.; Mrs. S. K. Shenckle, Florence Shenckle, Grace G. Shenckle, Phoenixville, Pa.; Davis Longaker, Mrs. D. Longaker, Eva Longaker, Frances Longaker, John W. Longaker, George E. Longaker, Harry C. Longaker, Lansdale; Pa.; Mrs. Lydia Ann Habeida, St. Joseph, Mo.; P. R. Shenckle, Annie M. Shenckle, Trappe, Pa.; Isaac A. Longaker and wife, Mary I. Longaker, David E. Longaker, Helen Longaker, Eagleville, Pa.; Sallie Longaker, David Longaker, Louisville, Ky.; George F. Longacre, Walter F. Longacre, Yerkes, Pa.

The Mauger Family.

This reunion was held in honor of Henry Mauger, who came to this country from Switzerland in 1762, at the age of 12 years. He died in Douglass township, Berks county, where he had settled and lived the greater part of his life. He was about 75 years of age at the time of his death.

Henry Mauger was accompanied to this country by Martin Mauger, who was a relative, but just how close has not as yet been determined. A characteristic of these men was their great desire to hunt and much game fell before their unerring aim.

AT DINNER.

At 12.30 o'clock dinner was announced and the several tables were soon filled with hungry people, who did justice to the many good things that the ladies of Northern Chester county know how to provide. Previous to beginning to eat, the entire crowd united in singing "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow," after which Rev. Dr. Spangler, President of Ursinus College, asked a blessing. While the inner man was being satisfied jokes were passed, and an enjoyable time was had.

AFTERNOON EXERCISES.

The exercises of the afternoon were opened at 2 o'clock with an address of welcome by the President, 'Squire David Mauger, of Douglassville, Pa. His remarks were of an interesting nature, during which he dwelt upon the pleasure derived by coming in contact with relatives, many of whom were unknown before these reunions were thought of. He welcomed especially those from the West, who had come so many miles to attend this, the fourth reunion. Continuing, he said in substance: Our forefathers who were undoubtedly of a German descent came to this far country because it was the land of the free, and they could purchase lands and till the ground without the restraints placed upon them in the home country. We have learned that our ancestors were honest, upright citizens, something for us to be proud of. Their example should be a lasting monument to us.

Daniel F. Mauger, of Kirksville, Ohio, replied to the address of welcome in a few well chosen remarks, during which he said that we are proud of our ancestors, and hoped these annual reunions would be the means of uniting us in a closer bond of friendship. In closing, he thanked the committee for extending to him and his relatives of the West an invitation to attend this reunion, which was proving a decided success.

This address was followed with the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, which was held near Baltimore, Ohio, by the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. Y. Slonaker. Following this was a piano solo by Anna Neiman, a little girl, aged 7, who received merited applause.

Rev. C. S. Wieand, of Pottstown, was then introduced, and gave a ten minutes' talk upon "Ties That Bind Us." His remarks were principally upon the fact that we should be proud of our family relations. Portions of Scripture were used in making illustrations. He thought that the reason why ministers were invited to be present upon such occasions as this was that they united people in marriage and in many other ways were instrumental in uniting and making peace.

Rev. S. B. Mauger, was the first speaker, who said he was glad to be a member of the Mauger family, although he scarcely knows whether he belongs to the eastern or western branch. He said in substance: "I am called upon to give a history of the family and some of the characteristics. In the first place they are a remarkable family in the fact that they most all marry, there being few old maids or bachelors among us. Another fact is that they are lovers of home, which make the family ties much stronger. While few of us have gained any great renown, yet we are a family who in our humble walks of life believe in doing good among our neighbors. Yet another characteristic of the family is that the majority of them were Democrats in politics. A beautiful characteristic of this family is that they are a religious family, living in the fear of God, with a heart full of love for their fellowman. My friends, in regard to our history, I think this is the fifth reunion, and while we are not quite definite in relation to the family we have learned enough to know that our ancestors came here about 1762. We are here to-day to learn more of our history in tracing back our history, and to promote friendship among us."

A RECITATION.

Edna Nieman, a four-year-old tot, now entertained the audience by giving a recitation in a masterly manner. She was followed with another recitation by Mary F. Shingle, which was well received.

Rev. L. K. Evans, of Pottstown, was called upon at this time. He came forward and made a few remarks relative to family reunions and the pleasures of the day. His remarks were to the point and were listened to with marked attention.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

At the conclusion of his remarks the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year: President, Rev. Silas B. Mauger; Vice-President, Daniel B. Mauger, Ohio; Secretary, Frederick L. Mauger, Baltimore, Ohio; Corresponding Secretary, John M. Mauger, Parker Ford, Pa.; Executive Committee, D. L. Mauger, Mrs. Ann M. Slonaker, John M. Mauger, Mrs. Ada Rohn, Mrs. Kate Geiger, Rev. S. P. Mauger. The present officers are: President, David Mauger, Douglassville, Pa.; Vice-President, D. B. Mauger; Secretary, Frederick L. Mauger.

Just before the exercises were closed a large cake bearing the inscription, "Mauger Reunion," was presented to the President, who proceeded to cut it, and many of those present were treated to a piece of it. This part of the programme being concluded, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. S. B. Mauger, which closed the exercises of the fifth reunion of this large and interesting family.

Among those assembled were David L. Mauger, Reading, Pa.; Henry S. Mauger, Douglassville; David M. Mauger, Kate R. Mauger, Martha R. Mauger, Nettie Y. Mauger, David Mauger, Robert M. Mauger, Eddie F. Mauger, Rebecca E. Mauger, Stowe, Pa.; Mrs. Annie Applebaugh, Philadelphia; Myrtle Applebaugh, Annie Nieman, Edna Nieman, Josephine Nieman, Marion Nieman, Herman Nieman, Mary Nieman, Will Nieman, Pottstown, Pa.; Anna Hoffman, Allentown, Pa.; Elmer Mauger, Ruth Mauger, Florence Mauger, Jennie Mauger, Martha Mauger, Lena Mauger, Amelia Mauger, Pottstown, Pa.; Mrs. Isabella N. Missimer, Philadelphia, Merritt M. Missimer, Pottstown, Pa.; C. C. Levengood, Kate V. Levengood, Mrs. Mary J. Slumer, Chadd's Ford, Pa.; Miss Anna J. Taylor, George S. Taylor, West Chester, Pa.; Mrs. Ettie Mauger, Kirksville, Ohio; Mrs. Daniel Antrim, Mrs. Harry Antrim, Elizabeth Boyer, George Mauger, Joseph Mauger, Lydia Mauger, Annie Mauger, Charles Mauger, J. S. Mauger, J. H. Mauger, Rose Mauger, Sarah Mauger, Annie M. Mauger, William B. Mauger, Annie E. Wahl, Pottstown, Pa.; U. G. Mauger, F. D. Mauger, Mary Mauger, Warwick, Pa.; Matthias L. Mauger, S. B. Mauger, Pine Iron Works; David E. Young, Annie C. Young, Donald E. Young, Reading, Pa.; Emily F. Young, Gertie A. Young, Douglassville, Pa.; D. Dorah Mauger, Mary M. L. Mauger, Margaret Mauger.

Belva L. Levengood, Blanche Levengood, Earl Levengood, P. W. Yocum and wife, George Lightcap, Harry Lightcap, Marguerite Yocum, Ruth Yocum, L. Yocum and wife, Gordon M. Yocum, Geo. W. Mauger, Harry Z. Mauger, George L. Mauger, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Dunkle, Matilda B. Kirklin, Pottstown; Misses Jennie, Elsie, Mabel, Rena and Florence Kirklin, Arthur Moyer, Eleanor Fry, Pottstown; Sallie Daub, John T. Daub, Philadelphia; Amanda Kirklin, Lillie Kirklin, Bessie Kirklin, Stowe, Pa.; Elmer Mauger, Ruth, Florence, Jennie,

Martha, Lena and Amelia Mauger, Daniel Mauger, Kirksville, Ohio; Daniel L. Mauger, Jr., and wife, Eli Mauger and wife, Etna, Ohio; Peter Mauger and wife, Basil, Ohio; Jeremiah Mauger, Mrs. Samuel Mauger and daughter, Lottie, Baltimore, Ohio; Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Mock, Columbus, Ohio; George Rohn and wife, Mrs. Lizzie Rohn and daughters, William Rohn, Edgar B. Mauger, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mauger, William and Paul Mauger, Pottstown.

The Pottstown Band was present during the afternoon and varied the exercises by rendering a number of selections.

CLOUD PEOPLE UNDER THEIR FAMILY TREE.

The 21st Annual Reunion of the Desendants of William Cloud.

Held at the Residence of His Daughter Mrs. I. N. Henderson, at Oakbourne, Etc.

The twenty-first annual reunion of the descendants of William Cloud, of East Goshen township, Chester county, was held at the home of his daughter, Mrs. I. N. Henderson, Oakbourne, on Thursday, August 3d. There were about 85 present, as follows: Children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, numbering 50; relatives of the family, numbering 24; friends of the family, 11. There was a game of ball between the children and grandchildren, resulting in a victory for the grandchildren by the score of 27 to 35.

At 1 o'clock dinner was served, after the game of ball. About 4 o'clock literary exercises were held, as follows: Singing by all, "While the days are going by;" prayer, Wm. Cloud, Jr., of Philadelphia; again all joined in singing "America;" recitation, Katie Henderson, "The Dead Pussy Cat;" recitation, Anna E. Cloud, "The New Ideal;" singing, by little Beatrice Z. Alexander, "The Sweetest Story Ever Told;" recitation, Estella Henderson, "My Tumble;" recitation, Lilian Davis, "Gone With a Handsome Man;" recitation, Willie Cloud, "The Village Blacksmith;" recitation, Eva V. Cloud, "Shacob's Lament;" singing, by all, "Yield not to temptation;" singing, by little Roy Henderson, "The Trolley Car;" recitation, Helen Cloud, "Dolly's Piece;" recitation, Katie Henderson, "A Little Girl's Lament;" recitation, Earle Cloud, "The Baby Brother;" recitation, Anna E. Henderson, "St. Peter at the Gate;" recitation, Bertha Paiste, "Discipline;" singing, "Bringing in the Sheaves." After several addresses were given the regular business was transacted. The exercises ended with all singing "God be with you." At 5 o'clock ice cream and cake were served.

William Cloud died in East Goshen in December, 1892. His widow, Anna M. Cloud, still survives him at the ripe old age of 84 years. At these annual reunions she is as young as any and enjoys the exercises in equal share with all the rest. It was decided by the family to hold the next reunion a year hence at the home of G. Pearson Cloud, in East Goshen.

The following is a list of those present:

Members of the family—Mrs. Anna M. Cloud, G. Pearson Cloud and family, East Goshen; I. N. Henderson and family, Oakbourne; H. H. Cloud and family, Media; James Patchell and family, Gradyville; John B. Davis and family, Horace Bishop and family, Edgmont; Mr. and Mrs. Ray F. Green, Newtown Square; Mr. and Mrs. William C. Alexander and daughter, Swarthmore; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Saches, Nantmeal; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bennett, Miss Frances Bennett, William Cloud, John Cloud and daughter, Mrs. Katie Roher, Philadelphia; Mary E. Beck, West Chester.

Relatives of the family—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Paiste and daughter, Bertha, Jesse W. Paiste, Miss Anna Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Gibson, Mrs. Lydia Townsend, Mrs. Frank Dutt and son, Earl, Francis Dutt, Helen M. Gibson, Mrs. Horace March and daughters, Margaret and Fannie, West Chester; Mrs. M. J. Brown, Mrs. Hanna Iliff, Mrs. J. I. Mitchell, Ella Mitchell, Kennett Square; Mrs. Lydia A. Ennis, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. and Mrs. William G. Cheyney and daughter, Effie, Thornton; Mrs. Susan Morrison, Bessie Morrison, Chester; Mrs. Margaret Hoopes, Vineland, N. J.

Friends of the family—Miss Lizzie Robinson, Mrs. M. Glass, Mrs. E. S. Warr, Millie Middleton, Miss Mary P. Barton, Miss Elva F. Garrison, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wells, Mildred Wells, William Conradt, Oakbourne, Miss Sarah E. Weir.

Several members of the family were absent, among them being Mrs. William Cloud and daughter, Elsie, of Philadelphia, who are visiting in Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Eli Richmond, Clarence Richmond and Gertrude Anderson, Chicago; Miss Lelia Cloud, Media; Mr. William Bennett and family, Mr. Harry Bennett and family, Mr. Norman Ringler and family, Mr. William Storkey and family, Philadelphia; Mr. Charles Cloud and family, Carlisle.

MAA 1896 Nantucket

For The Inquirer and Mirror.

Tristram Coffyn's Descendants.

Mr. Editor:

I am continually meeting with evidences that the descendants of Tristram and Dionis Coffyn are among the notable of the age, or at least, appear possessed of laudable ambitions which bring them favorably before the public.

Among the recent graduates of the University of New York, in this city, Miss Mary Elizabeth Coffin received the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy. She is a teacher in the High School at Asbury Park, and has been for many years a successful member of that profession. Faithful in attendance upon an invalid mother, (one of the most patient and cheerful of Christians whom I have ever seen), she has yet found time out of school hours, to pursue a pedagogic course of study, spending her Saturday's in New York recitations, if I am not mistaken, and has finally been graduated with honor. She is qualified now to be a principal in any High School, I presume. And I am proud of her as a woman, and as a descendant of Tristram and Dionis. Her father's name was John Coffin, if I remember rightly, and her mother is a daughter of the late Zimri Cleavland.

I suppose you knew that John G. Whittier was a descendant Tristram Coffin, in this wise: "Elizabeth, daughter of Tristram, married Stephen Greenleaf, and their son Tristram, born in 1667, married Margaret Piper in 1689. Tristram's son Nathaniel, born 1691, married Judith —— ; their daughter Sarah, born March 5, 1721, married Joseph Whittier, 2d, and her son John was the father of the poet." This quotation is from the Life of Whittier, by Pickard, page 14

Are you aware also that the Abigail Adams about whom so many women write with commendation, was a descendant of the patriarch Coffin also? Her father was Rev. William Smith, but her mother, or his mother, bore the name of Coffin. I have not the book at hand to verify my statement, but I am sure that I am right.

And have you heard that the Nantucket Coffins can claim a prima donna as one of the descendants of their honored ancestor? In the year 1756 Love Coffin was born in Nantucket. A book by Mrs. Helen Coffin Beedy, called "The Mothers of Maine," thus speaks of Love Coffin: "She belonged to a family distinguished for their intelligence and industrious habits. She was a beautiful and brilliant girl, quick in bodily and mental action; She had a keen perception and a retentive memory, which she bequeathed to her descendants." She married William Allen, of Martha's Vineyard, and they removed to Farmington, Maine, after the dark days of the Revolutionary period. While enduring the privations of pioneers in the wilderness, "she trained up a family of ten children of whom 'Camp-meeting John Allen' (so favorably known among Methodists everywhere) was one. All her children attained to successful positions in life. The lack of school privileges was made up by intelligent and broad culture at home. In the long winter evenings around the blaze of the pitch knots on the kitchen hearth, the mother (Love Coffin Allen) would rehearse to them the contents of books she had read in her girlhood. They were too poor to purchase books, and libraries were unknown. She recited to them 'Paradise Lost,' and quoted the most impressive passages of Milton, which she had retained in memory. The principal events of modern and ancient history were then presented, and many recitations of classic English literature were made. She thus imbued all her children with such love of learning that they made the best use of their limited

privileges in the schools, and in after life they improved the advantages afforded by prosperous circumstances. Nearly all her children in youth were teachers. Her eldest son, who never had been to school after he was twelve years of age, attended the Hallowell Academy for eight weeks, and was then appointed assistant teacher in the Academy. How much her children owed to their intelligent mother! Her jewels were polished by maternal skill and cheerful perseverance From the deep furrows of a well cultivated mind sprang up seeds of intelligence that nourished her children and beautified her life. Love Coffin Allen has been greatly honored in her worthy grandsons, Rev. Stephen Allen and Rev. Charles F. Allen. 'Madame Nordica' is the great-grand-daughter of this worthy Maine mother," and I may add to Mrs. Beedy's remark, this worthy daughter of old Nantucket, and descendant of its first Chief Magistrate. Those who have listened with delight to the marvelous voice of the operatic favorite known as Madame Nordica, will be interested to know that she has recently married the tenor of her company, Mr. Dohme. Years ago, in the early eighties, she was my guest at Sorosis—the only time I ever heard her sing—but I little thought then that I had invited a distant relative and one of the Coffin clan. And possibly she does not dream of it today, as then—plain Miss Norton, of Boston—she little knew the world-wide fame that awaited her.

Is it not time the "genealogy of the Coffin family" was written?

PHEBE A. HANAFORD.

USEFUL INDIAN LORE.

[*From the Washington Star.*]

"People out West," observed a Kansas Congressman, "have learned a number of things from the Indians, and many of them are of value. Probably the most valuable has been in the matter of cyclones. We have learned that whenever a city or town was built on the site of an old Indian settlement it has been free from any of the cyclones which have now and then come along in the Western country. How the Indians were observant and smart enough to select sites for settlements which have always escaped cyclones is more than we have been able to learn by study or investigation, but the fact remains that the towns or cities on original Indian settlements are cyclone-proof.

"These towns which are located thus fortunately use their Indian origin as an advertisement and as a guarantee for settlement. Thus lots in an original Indian settlement town are sold for a higher price and are in greater demand than in towns laid out by white men. It is rather rough on our intelligence, but it is dollars to pennies that it is right. The cyclone insurance companies will insure a policy on houses in an Indian settlement town for one-third the prices they charge for similar policies in other sections. They have found that it pays them better to issue the low rate policies than any other policies at the higher rate."

Killed by the Cars.

1-14 1899

The Westfield, Indiana, *News*, 30th ult., gives an account of the death of Dr. Benjamin F. Coffin, who was struck and killed by a train on the Midland R. R., on the 28th ult. Deceased was a son of Benjamin F. and Hephzibah Paddack Coffin, natives of Nantucket and members of the Society of Friends, and his great-grandfather was Micajah Coffin who was born in England, but in later life removed to Nantucket.

Inquirer & Mirror
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OBITUARY.

For The Inquirer and Mirror.

MACY.—From the opening years of the century now drawing to a close, Nantucket has been pre-eminently distinguished for a helpful, intellectual, and highly cultivated type of womanhood. Among such women may honorably be enrolled the name of Anne Mitchell Macy, who died in Cambridge March 16, 1900, in the 80th year of her age. She was the daughter of Hon. William Mitchell, a noted astronomer of the island, and the widow of Alfred Macy, all of Nantucket. Among other accomplishments, the deceased was distinguished as a linguist, being well versed in seven languages. In her youth she was a teacher, at one time principal in the New Bedford High School for Girls, and later a teacher in the Coffin School at Nantucket. As vice-president of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, of Boston, she was active in good works. Her pen was frequently brought under contribution for papers and magazines, and any one who has read a poem which she wrote, called "Reasons—a True Story," would be charmed with the quality—the caustic flavor of her wit. Before her demise, by long years of confirmed invalidism she was "shut in" from that large circle, literary and intellectual, which she had so helped and ornamented in the prime of her career, before smitten by the hand of illness and prevented from activity in a broad sphere, where, through the brilliancy of her talents, she was calculated to shine. As her physical condition did not warp or eclipse her intellect, she was enabled to bear her confinement without a morbid consciousness of her many limitations, being able to meet her guests with smiles and words of cheer, making her sick room often a delightful trysting place for friends and kindred, and when at her best physically, for a host of admiring callers. As years rolled on and she was still secluded, she did not appear to experience an age of decrepitude and mental decay, but maintained her love for study, especially for classical literature, to the end of her life. To her it seemed a duty not to let the light of knowledge wane.

Could she speak from the bounds beyond, would she not say life is an entity which is not broken by what mortals call death? It persists, flows right on, and the pursuits which engage our time and attention on this side of the confines of existence may continue to interest all on the shores beyond.

She leaves a brother and two sisters and a large circle of loving friends, who may confidently congratulate her in having been assured

"On the cold cheek of Death smiles and roses are blending:
That beauty immortal awakes from the tomb."

ANNA GARDNER.

ANNA ELIOT TICKNOR,

Died at Newport on October 5th, 1896.

Inquirer & Mirror.
June 14. 1900.

For The Inquirer and Mirror.

Mr. Editor:

In a recent issue of your paper, an article of inquiry from Dr. Pitman brought to mind interesting facts told me by my father that may be of interest to Dr. Pitman and others.

The year of the pestilence that took off so many of the resident Indians (1763) saw also the sudden departure of the bluefish from our shores. One old Indian prophesied that the bluefish had departed, so also were the Indians going, and when the bluefish came back, the Indians would all be gone, which was true.

In the year 1821, a large concourse of townsmen were gathered together on one of the wharves, earnestly examining a fare of fish just landed. A new fish had been caught. Capt. Thomas Gardner, an old man, strolled down on the wharf, and seeing the crowd earnestly talking, asked the cause. "Why, Capt. Gardner," was the reply, "we have a new fish in our waters that is unlike any seen before." Capt. Gardner looked at it and exclaimed, "It is the bluefish! It is the bluefish come back!" That year the fish were small. In 1821 the last full-blooded Indian died. Capt. Thomas Gardner was my father's grandfather, and related the above to him. The old gentleman died in 1830, at the advanced age of ninety-four years.

H. G. S.

1889.

Another year has rolled around, and we present, as usual, a list of marriages and deaths of resident Nantucketers, at home and abroad, furnished us by Lauriston Bunker, Esq., Town Clerk, to date. It appears from the records that the marriages have been more numerous than for twenty-three years, while the mortuary list is less than for any twelve months for fourteen years:

MARRIAGES.

January.

1.— Benjamin B. McCleave and Eunice F. Appleton.
3.—Arthur C. Easton and Phebe L. Coleman.
12.—William Nickerson and Sadie L. Francis.
14—William W. Long and Lizzie D. Topham.
16.—Abner Hoxie and Eunice C. Marchant.
27.—William S. Clark and Ida L. Smith.

February.

6.—Philip Murray and Marianna Lewis.
28.—John Stockley Cary and Emily R. Coffin.

March.

24.—Benjamin H. Alley and Anna Taylor.

April.

11.—Henry Schneider and Clara E. Ames.

May.

3.—Charles B. Cathcart and Lulu M. Tompkins.
11.—Arthur Folger and Winnifred C. Ellis.
13.—Edgar F. Wyer and Lillie W. Chapel.
16.—Thomas B. Field and Mary E. Cary.
26.—William W. Burgess and Maggie Scanlan.
30.—James H. Lee and Harriet N. Crocker.

June.

13.—Charles A. Coon and Ellen H. Macy.

July.

8.—Harrison G. Gardner and Anna F. Boden.
24.—Frank F. Murdock and Alice M. Gardner.
28.—William A. Woodard and Caroline D. Swan.

August.

8.—Joseph W. Smith and Nancy C. Sylvia.
9.—William F. Whitbeck and Jennie Barnes.
12.—Charles P. Whipple and Annie M. Allen.
15.—Albert W. Ellis and Alma L. Worcester.
20.—Augustus Pitman and Elizabeth Mahoney.

September.

4.—Rollin M. Allen and Sarah L. Marchant
9.—Stephen C. Burgess and Cora S. Burgess.
14.—Henry H. Miller and Helen Gray.
17.—John L. Coates and Julia Emery.
18.—Thomas C. Hovey and Evelyn C. Morris.
19.—Harrison Myrick and Katharine A. McQueen.
21.—Andrew E. Moore and Mary A. Cotter.
24.—Albert F. Thatcher and Lena A Weymouth.
25.—Alfred L. Sylvaro and Catharine McBride.*
25.—Thomas B. Hoy and Minnie Hill.

October.

6.—Horace L. Gibbs and Susie S. Chadwick.
8.—Horace G. Norcross and Joanna W. Schuster.*
9,—John C. Emery and Jennie S. Chadwick.
17.—David W. Lewis and Mary E. Nickerson.
23.—Llewellyn E. Crowell and Mary E. Allen.
30.—Lincoln J. Ceely and Emma G. Drew.

November.

3.—Eben W. Francis and Sara B. Lowell.
9.—John Terry and Katie McDermott.*
14.—Arthur S. Allen and Ellen L. Way.
17.—Allen Smith and Lydia C. Folger.
20.—John H. Bartlett and Nannie A. Looney.*

December.

1.—Charles C. Morris and Etta Bartlett.
18.—James A. Backus and Linda B. Small.

* Married abroad.

DEATHS.

January.

5.—Harry C. Cathcart, 22, 4, 16.
6.—Lloyd R. Degen, 29, 8.
8.—Henry C. Pinham, 74, 4, 24.
15.—Uriah S. Manter, 79, 7.
18.—Henry F. Coffin, Rochester, N. Y., 75, 5.
22.—Alexander B. Pinkham, East Boston, 51, 5, 6.
26.—Anna G. Grant, Providence, R. I., 44, 4.

February.

4.—Sarah Clisby, 87, 5; John H. Chadwick, 46, 6, 4.
5.—Albert C. Macy, 69, 10, 17.
6.—David F. Chase, 92, 5, 21.
13.—Mary B. Hussey, 65, 11.
17.—Sarah Hamblin, 79, 10.
18.—George A. Chadwick, 64, 1.
21.—Rosanna Leonard, 68.
24.—Charlotte S. Lawrence, Brookline, 82, 4, 13.
28.—Martha A. Coffin, 76, 4, 15.

March.

8.—William H. Bennett, 76, 4, 4.
9.—Eliza B. Easton, 81, 0, 5.
10.—Eunice F. Pitman, 85, 3, 16.
11.—Marcus McNamara, 32, 5, 6.
18.—Mary L. Myrick, 38, 2, 6; Eliza Barney, 86, 11, 9.
21.—Charles E. Coffin, New York, 61, 1, 12.
22.—Andrew G. Hussey, 69, 3.
28.—Robert Sawyer, 79.

April.

3.—Chandler B. Gardner, 78, 9, 29.
6.—Eunice Coleman, 83.
7.—John H. Hosier, 78, 9, 20.
11.—George R. Coffin, 73.
19.—Mary E. Fuller, 31, 11.
28—Joseph Winslow, 67, 8.

May.

1.—Alice Swain, 87, 0, 19.
2.—Jacob B. Gibbs, 69, 6.
3—Sarah Linnell, 86, 3.
13.—Susan C. Harris, 46.
13.—William C. Hussey, 90, 8, 7.
15.—George W. Barrett, 28, 7.
18.—William B. Ray, 69, 6, 11.
26.—Sylvester Hodges, 81, 3, 17.
27.—Emeline E. Macy, Boston, 52, 5, 22.

June.

2.—Herbert L. Holmes, 0, 1, 5.
4.—Susan Gardner, South Boston, 67, 5.
11.—Oliver C. Bunker, 71.
13.—Harriet B. Kelley, 64; Fannie L. Smith, Waltham, 28, 10, 11.
15.—Nancy Perkins, Milford, 80, 4.
20.—Edward T. Kelley, New York, 59, 4.
21.—Eliza Gillespie, 89, 2.
24.—Moses Beekman, 38.
23.—Phebe B. Chace, New Bedford, 88, 8.
28.—Maria Mitchell, Lynn, 70, 10, 28.

July.

11.—Samuel R. Worth, Chelsea, 62, 5; Elbridge G. Thompson, 35.
21.—John S. Cathcart, 75, 5, 7; Edward Boden, 71.
22.—Oscar E. Dunham, 2, 0, 7.
23.—Edward G. Bartlett, 65.
26.—Ralph R. Dunham, 0, 5, 21.
27.—John B. King, 81, 2.

August.

7.—Lydia C. Davis, 74, 10, 15.
10.—George W. Coffin, 84, 10, 5.
18.—Jemima S. Rhodes, 39, 1, 26.
21.—Robert H. Finch, 7, 9, 10.
24.—Martha McCleave, 69, 10, 17; Charles D. Coffin, Brooklyn, 77.
26.—Annie L. Macy, 0, 0, 2.
28.—Ann Bailey, 78, 8.
29.—Katharine Mitchell, 38.

September.

2.—Benjamin F. Coffin, 75, 9, 1.
3.—John B. Thomas, Boston, 46, 5, 8.
7.—Ann Gardner, 85, 2.
8.—Melinda Hunter, 84, 10.
9.—Charles Starbuck, 83, 8; Althea Burgess, 0, 4, 0.
12.—Patrick Conway, 67.
20.—Edwin C. Ring, 0, 2, 20.
20.—Ann B. Raymond, 85, 0, 27.
22.—William Owen, 60.
26.—Edmond G. Gibbs, 47, 10, 2.
27.—Elizabeth Franklin, Boston, 40.

October.

4.—George C. Gardner, 2d, 80, 8, 15.
9.—Mary E. Horn, 72, 3, 24.
15.—George Bowen, 88, 10, 2.
16.—Unknown (washed ashore) about 35.
17.—Addie L. Harps, Brockton, 19, 8, 12.
18.—George F. Hosier, 76, 9, 5.

November.

3.—Hannah Finn, 90; Deborah Tenney, 69, 1, 7.
6.—William A. Hussey, 1, 3, 3; Emeline Chadwick, 77, 7.
10—Harry L. Folger, 16, 2, 13.
13.—Mary P. Starbuck, 67, 2, 6.
15.—Love P. Jernegan, 68, 6, 18.
28.—Eliza Russell, 86, 3, 4.

December.

20.—Fannie M. Macy, Washington, D. C., 30.

Record of 1891.

We present below, as has been our annual custom, a record of the marriages and births during 1891, compiled for us by Town Clerk Bunker, from which it may be seen that but seventeen couples courted Hymen—a very small matrimonial list.

Of deaths the number was 80, including 15 non residents, making the total 65 deaths occurring on the island during the year—just five less than in 1890. Of births there have been 27 registered, as against 50 in 1890.

MARRIAGES.

January.

12.—James O. Francis and Mary E. Danforth.

February.

24.—Benjamin W. Joy and Annie W. Dunham.

May.

13.—John W. Brady and Miriam F. Sandsbury.

24.—John R. McCormick and Mary S. Brown.

August.

18.—Elmer H. Hall and Mary F. Veeder.

September.

3.—Abbott H. Thayer and Emeline B. Beach.

20.—Roland F. Coffin and Elizabeth Crosby.

22.—Alfred B. Lefford and Beatrice T. Flynn.

October.

5.—William M. Hendricks and Flora C. Orpin.

11.—Everett N. Long and Maugerita B. Scharpf.

12.—Charles H. Sweet and Jennie Forster.

18.—Eugene S. Burgess and Florence E. Manter.

21.—Henry Maine and Jennie May Douglas.

22.—William H. Barrett and Emma F. Harps.

November.

22.—George W. Hatch and Bridget Theresa Mahon.

December.

3.—Caleb F. Allen and Lydia R. Galvan.

24.—Manuel Sylvia and Mary C. Lewis.

DEATHS.

[Names preceded by an asterisk (*) are those of non residents, or residents who died abroad.]

January.

3.—Lavinia W. Castro, 75.
5.—Edward G. Orpin, 79, 11.
6.—Elizabeth G. Coggeshall, 49, 9.
8.—Augustus Morse, 83.
11.—Eliza M. Easton, 59, 9, 17.
16.—Louisa Fisher, 80, 10, 14.
27.—Charles C. Swain, 72, 1, 15.

February.

3.—George A. Coffin, 75, 2.
6.—*Harriet A. Worth, 64, 1, 4; Peter G. Smith, 85, 6.
8.—Martha G. Sylvia, 28, 16 days.
14.—Susan Thompson, 75, 11, 23.

March.

4.—Sarah B. Crocker, 57, 26 days.
11.—William H. Macy, 64, 9, 21.
14.—Rebecca Morse, 76, 4, 3.
15.—Rebecca P. Norcross, 72, 11, 6.
26.—Eliza W. Burgess, 57, 2, 19.
27.—Charles C. Mooers, 72, 5, 14.
31.—*Kate Putnam, 27, 9, 2.

April.

4.—John W. Hallett, 64, 1, 27.
5.—Sylvanus B. Howes, 55, 9, 21.
6.—Mary H. Tracy, 82, 20 days.
9.—*Mary L. Paddock, 81, 3, 15.
17.—Nancy B. Cary, 77, 10, 4.
26.—*Robert F. Gardner, 76, 2, 15.
29.—Stephen Bailey, 74, 11.

May.

3.—Harriet T. Ellis, 56, 10.
4.—*Ansel T. Vaughn, 56, 1.
7.—Henry Schneider, 27, 9.
18.—Sarah M. Richardson, 83, 3.
26.—George S. Brown, 55.
27.—Clarissa Ames, 91, 9; Mary G. Clark, 79, 4, 23.
31.—*Eugenie Fabens, 60, 28 days.

June.

6.—Sarah W. Folger, 75, 7, 10.

18.—Thomas Coleman, 90, 11; Adeline H. Brown, 57, 4, 15; Alfred Folger, 71, 2, 1.
21.—Robert F. Macy, 68, 6, 8.
23.—Adelia Bodfish, 72, 6.

July.

1.—Susan A. Luscomb, 77, 4, 17.
2.—*George W. Ray, 77, 6, 5.
4.—Sarah Ellis, 77, 9, 14.
10.—David G. Hussey, 78, 8, 5.
16.—*Charles C. Liverpool, 20, 4.
21.—Ann Burgess, 59.
27.—William J. Burgess, 55, 3, 8.

August.

3.—*Frank M. Mitchell, 68.
4.—Ernest P. Taber, 1, 11, 2.
8.—William H. Little, 85, 1, 10.
10.—*Lizzie G. Wooding, 5 months, 3 days.
16.—Elizabeth S. Soule, 53, 7, 9.
20.—Leroy Folger, 8 months.
25.—Herbert Lewis, 8 mos., 9 days.
30.—Harriet Josephs, 75, 1, 12.

September.

1.—Sarah R. Grew, 88, 23 days.
7.—Patrick Maroney, 81.
12.—Lewis E. Thomas, 31.
25.—Eliza Myrick, 96, 10, 10.
26.—Lillian W. Gibbs, 24, 1, 20.

October.

8.—Sophronia B. Jenkins, 73, 5, 8.
13.—Alice E. Coffin, 1 month, 15 days.
14.—George B. Coffin, 78, 9, 10.
23.—Mary M. Bunker, 67.
24.—John Alban Kite, 36, 1, 11.
28.—*Frederick G. Coffin, 64.
31.—William G. Chadwick, 71, 7, 11.

November.

5.—*Nathaniel Burgess, 79, 9.
10.—William C. Folger, 85, 10, 4.
20.—Judith C. Sheffield, 78, 28 days.
26.—*Frances C. Mathews, 63, 2, 23.

December.

1.—Sarah B. Devlan, 68, 8, 11.
4.—Lydia F. Long, 64, 7, 21.
6.—Eliza Austin, 82.
7.—Annie L. Francis, 10, 7, 19; Reuben Waldron, 85.
16.—Sarah D. Bennett, 65, 4, 6; *Ellen Mitchell, 59, 6.
20.—*William H. Caswell, 79, 6.
26.—*Bridget E. Kelley, 72.
27.—Cora L. Mitchell, 2, 8, 11.
31.—Robert Mitchell, 75, 3, 28.

Inquirer and Mirror.

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ROLAND B. HUSSEY,

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During 1893.

We present as usual the record of births, marriages and deaths for 1893, compiled from official records to date:

BIRTHS

January.

3. Barbara, daughter of Clinton and Ida A. Parker.

4. Lewis R., son of Andrew T. and Elizabeth A. Backus.

10 Elliot E., son of Edward H. and Elizabeth R. Whelden.

14. Charles H., son of Charles S. and Mary A. Vincent.

19. Cora Ella, daughter of Willie F. and Alice Gibbs.

31. †Andrew S., son of John P. and Teresa E. Conway.

February.

1. Reginald F., son of Oliver C. and Mattie M. Hussey.

28. Alanson W., son of Israel M. and Mary E. Swain.

28. Walter C., son of George W. and Bridget T. Hatch.

March.

1. William A., son of Henry and Jennie M. Main.

9. Viola B., daughter of Reuben H. and Martha S. Folger.

25. Foster L., son of Edward B. and Helen M. Lewis.

31. Amy, daughter of Joseph M. jr. and Elizabeth Folger.

April.

2. Lillian E., daughter of Clinton C. and Emma Macy.

10. Harold, son of Charles L. and Alice M. Marks.

May.

7. Edna May, daughter of Herbert and Alena M. Parker.

15. Grace E., daughter of Benjamin R. and Nellie M. Shaw.

20. Julia A., daughter of Lawrence and Maggie E. Ayers.

28. Stephen A., son of Edward and and Annie E. Ryan.

June.

6. Elizabeth M., daughter of Ethan and Christina C. Allen.

25. Worthington, son of Thomas W. and Gertrude King.

July.

6. George H., son of George W. and Mary Rogers.

15. Louise, daughter of Herbert A. and Lydia G. Tobey.

17. A son to Frederick and Fanny Campbell.

18. Chester LeRoy, son of Edward F. and Frances J. Holmes.

29. Frances A., daughter of George A. and Augusta C. Dunham.

August.

12. *A daughter to George W. and Laura F. Drew.

18. Charles B., son of Thomas B. and Emma E. Bickerstaff.

26. Anna S., daughter of Antone S. and Louisa F. Sylvia.

September.

6. Agnes, daughter of John J. and Sarah Shelton.

7. Blanche H., daughter of Henry C. and Evelyn F. Coffin.

October.

18. Clifford R., son of Obed A. and Mary J. Morris.

18. Frank, son of Philip and Marianna A. Murray.

23. Etta M., daughter of Charles S. and Emma F. Norcross.

25. *Eliza F., daughter of William and Jennie F. Owens.

November.

7. Mary E., daughter of Andrew and Margaret Duffy.

7. Horace R., son of Horace G. and Joanna W. Norcross.

27. Jose, son of Jose and Rose J. Brown.

December.

8. Frances R., daughter of Benjamin W. and Anne W. Joy.

10. Amy F., daughter of Joseph L. and Annie A. Sylvia.

11. Mary F., daughter of John C. and Mary Ring.

15. Ellenwood, son of Edmund W. and Sarah Folger.

15. Erla Crosby, daughter of Willard B. and Annie M. Marden.

19. A daughter to James A. and Linda B. Backus.

20. A son to Frank P. and Helen L. Chadwick.

22. Stephen F., son of Frank A. and Emily F. Mitchell.

26. Ellison H., son of Benjamin E. and Emma C. Pease.

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*Non resident parents.
† Born in Sydney, Australia.

MARRIAGES.

January.

18. Louis S. Ray and Marietta Hamblin.
19. *Horatio S. Haines and Mary O'Connell.
25. †Daniel W. Folger and Amanda M. F. Kelley.

February.

7. Harrison F. Fisher and Elizabeth G. Beekman.
12. Edwin B. Robinson and Mary A. Jones.

March.

29. Arthur J. Barrett and Lizzie D. Smith.
30. *Wilmot H. Hersey and Adelaide Harps.

April.

3. Benjamin E. Pease and Emma C. Harps.

May.

18. Willard B. Marden and Annie M. Greyer.

June.

4. *Arthur A. Norcross and Annie M. Backus.

---

7. Wallace Gardner and Marion Oberempt.
20. Frank Nickerson and Grace L. King.

August.

20. Warren B. Chase and Annie B. Coffin.
26. *David Ives Mackie and Isabel Turlay.
26. Lauriston B. Fisher and Susan P. Sandsbury.
29. John C. Smith and Evelyn James.

September.

6. *William M. Black and Elouise Eldredge.

October.

8. William I. Sandsbury and Gertrude Clisby.
14. Obed A. Wright and Sarah J. Mooney.
16. George W. Burgess and Lizzie A. McLaughlin.
16. Clinton S. Folger and Eva Gardner.
18. Ernest G. Elliott and Florence B. Knighton.

November.

25. Alfred Starbuck and Elizabeth Maroney.

---

*Reside abroad.
†Married abroad.

DEATHS.

January.

4. Charles A. Burgess, 85, 2, 11.
7. Elizabeth A. Ames, 58, 2.
12. Louisa Michael, 50; Fidelia Quinnell, 76, 1.
18 Phebe Pitman, 91, 8, 10.
19. Delia M. Gardner, 84, 6, 16.
20. Asa P. Jones, 78, 0, 6.
23. Joseph O. Bodfish, 75, 5, 4.
[illegible]. Lucretia Folger, 79, 6.
26. Margaret Lawrence, 66, 10, 18.

February.

1. Florence M. Holway, 20, 7, 25.
5. Sarah J. Sandsbury, 52, 1, 5.
25. Oliver C. Hatch, 63, 5, 26.

March.

2. Charles D. Marsh, 64, 7, 3.
4. Lydia M. Smith, 3 mos.
5. John G. Orpin, 70, 8, 14.
10. Harry A. Dyer, 1, 7.
13. Mary A. Starbuck, 67, 1.
18. *Delia M. Arthur, 82, 0, 21.
21. Elizabeth Coffin, 78, 8.
24. *Charles M. Gardner, 56, 11, 13.

April.

1. William H. Chadwick, 46, 0, 2.
4. Bethia Gibson, 86, 8, 24.
5. Edward S. Folger, 73, 6, 17; Lillian E. Macy, 2 days.
7. John H. Hoeg, 78, 2.
10. Filomena Medina, 42, 4, 4.
14. Allen W. Creasy, 3, 2, 20.
18. George M. Swain, 85, 8.
23. *Charles B. Swain 83, 11, 19.

May.

4. Moses P. Ellis, 85, 3, 24.
5. *Lucretia F. Bunker, 60, 8.
7. Elisha S. Phinney, 69, 9.
8. Arthur E. Dunham, 1, 3, 9.
12. Edward W. Perry, 81, 9; Mary P. Alexander, 65, 8, 8; *Thomas B. Wade, 49, 1, 27.
15. Ralph Gardner, 8, 6, 22; Mary A. Miller, 77, 8.
18. Isaac S. Riddell, 78, 4.
21. Michael Nevins, 75.
26. *Elizabeth A. Starbuck, 71.
27. Amy Folger, 2 mos.
31. *Eva Smith, 22, 8, 11.

June.

3. Josephine Fisher, 52, 7.
9. Charles F. Joy, 81, 11.
10. Mary Swain, 89, 4, 26.

July.

5. *Emeline B. Sayer, 86, 2.
7. Edward A. Turner, 23, 3, 7.
17. *Mary A. Pinkham, 75.
25. Oliver B. Fish, 65, 5.
27. Walter S. Coleman, 2, 4, 26.

August.

12. *William S. French, 87.
17. Manuel A. Lema, 1, 1, 5.
20. Ann C. Lovell, 73, 8.
23. Jane Manter, 78.
23. Sarah Swain, 85.
25. *Reginald Gazlay, 27.

September.

10. Louise Tobey, 2 mos.
10. Charles E. Starbuck, 48, 9.
16. Barbara Parker, 0, 8, 13.
24. Louisa Mitchell, 83, 11.

October.

2. Charlotte Coleman, 86.
3. John M. Colesworthy, 67, 5, 18.
5. *Charles F. Gibbs, 21, 9.
7. *Thomas B. Meader, 78.
8. Timothy Coleman, 83, 8.
8. ElbertM. Dunham, 27, 6.
9. *Charles H. Orr, 45.
13. Olive F. Scott, 77, 6, 20.
17. Lincoln Swain, 0, 9, 5.
20. Elizabeth M. Morey, 83, 8, 13.
21. Charles Swain, 67.
26. George P. Whippey, 72; Barzillai Nickerson, 72, 2.
30. Alfred G. Cary, 48, 9, 4.

November.

3. Julia A. Mooney, 63, 4, 14.
6. Lewis R. Backus, 0, 10, 2.
7. Henry R. Plaskett, 80, 10, 23.
22. William Henry, 85.

December.

3. Mary B. Winslow, 62, 8.
13. *Robert B. Gardner, 52.
16. Emily G. Wright, 67, 6, 27.
17. *William B. Foley, 33; *Judith P. Kelley, 76.
20. ——— Backus, 1 day.
23. Mary J. Hooper, 67, 2, 1.
25. Ann Eliza Sylvia, 7, 3, 20; Francis S. Wiederhold, 72, 7.

*Resident who died abroad, or non-resident who died here.

MARRIAGES.

December—1895.

7. William F. Worth and Mary B. Coffin.

January—1896.

1. *James H. Wood and Lizzie M. Burns, of Ashland.
12. Obed C. Coffin and Martha A. Swain.
29. Oliver C. Chadwick and Ida R. Smith.

March.

19. John W. Murray, of New Bedford, and Edith M. Olderich.

April.

29. Reuben C. Small and Phebe Hanaford Coffin.
29. Charles E. Raymond and Mary E. Nickerson.

May.

10. Joseph Terry and Mary A. Moore.
19. *Manuel B. Goularte, of Fairhaven, and Maria L. Goularte.

June.

16. James G. Norton, of Cottage City, and Clara A. Winslow.

21. Arthur C. Folger, 2d and Rose A. McCarron.

August.

24. Clarence F. Thurston and Lucy McLeod.

September.

15. Charles W. DeVarennes and Annie Meta Alley.

21. John M. Sylvia and Mary Almeda.

23. Alfred E. Smith and Mertie M. Harding.

October.

25. John Brown and Mary Sylvia DeRosa.

November.

22. Arthur C. Eldredge and Susan A. Parker.

December.

1. Charles F. Starbuck and Annie Harris.

*Married Abroad.

Chronological.

We present below a list of the births, marriages and deaths recorded with the town records during the year 1896, which have been kindly furnished us by Clerk Bunker:—

BIRTHS.

January.

3. Ida Jeanette, daughter of James P. and Bertha A. Coffin.

7. Eleanor G., daughter of Frederick W. and Louisa B. Alley.

February.

1. Marguerite, daughter of Everett and Grace Manter.

5. Norman Bradford, son of Charles B. and Josephine S. Brooks.

13. Esther Frances, daughter of Joseph A. and Ida M. Johnson.

15. Frederick H., son of Harrison G. and Lillian F. Stetson.

19. Robert Augustus, son of Arthar C. and Phebe L. Easton.

23. Charlotte Ida, daughter of Henry C. and Evelyn F. Coffin.

March.

7. Bertram Edgar, son of Obed A. and Mary J. Morris.

16. Ralph W., son of John W. and Edith M. Murray.

17. Clara Nash, daughter of William M. and Lizzie A. Bartlett.

17. Harold Edgar, son of Edward H. and Lizzie R. Whelden.

25. John E., son of Edmund W. and Sarah F. Folger.

31. Alice Cecilia, daughter of Lawrence and Margaret E. Ayers.

April.

1. Vera, daughter of Arthur C. and Mary A. Dunham,

18. Leon Macy, son of Leon A. and Annie F. Royal.

19. Margaret Eliza, daughter of John W. and Miriam F. Brady.

20. Beatrice, daughter of Eugene and Edith F. Wyer.

27. Herbert Nelson, son of William F. and Bessie P. Brownell.

May.

14. Stephen S., son of James H. and Alice M. Gibbs.

17. George Smith, son of Charles H. and Mary C. Furber.

June.

1. LaVerne Crosby, daughter of Arthur C. and Lelia C. M. Barrett.

2. Elizabeth Pitman, daughter of George E. and Anna K. Grimes.

3. Mary Rogers, daughter of Daniel C. and Ardellar F. Ray.

22. Mary L., daughter of Manuel and Luiza F. Mendonca.

23. Ethel Langton, daughter of James H. and Elizabeth Watts.

July.

16. Howard Percy, son of George H. and Annie Coffin.

21. Harold Douglas, son of Henry and Jennie M. Main.

25. Leroy Freeman, son of Arthur and Marion Williams.

26. A daughter to Rollin M. and Sarah L. Allen.

August.

9. Elizabeth Woodbridge, daughter of John B. and Irene W. Clark.

11. Jesse Allen, son of George A. and Augusta C. Dunham.

12. Horace, son of Charles L. and Alice M. Marks.

27. Berenice Barnard, daughter of Nelson A. and Elizabeth G. Creasy.

27. Lloyd Chase, son of Nelson A. and Elizabeth G. Creasy.

September.

4. Lelia Coffin, daughter of Benjamin F. and Susan C. Williams.

6. Ernest Sylvester, son of Joseph A. and Priscilla F. Lema.

20. Druzilla E., daughter of Benjamin F. and Susan Burdick.

22. Elmer Francis, son of Byron E. and Lillian E. Pease.

27. John, son of John and Mary Rose.

28. Joseph F., son of Domingos S. and Mary A. Goulart.

28. Carlton H., son of John R. and Elizabeth C. West.

28. Aaron, son of Frank W., jr. and Susan A. Gardner.

October.

2. Robert, son of John R. and Johanna Hendricks.
12. Walter, son of John C. and Harriet A. Ayers.
17. A son to Horace G. and Johanna Norcross.
22. Norman Milbank, son of Ernest G. and Florence B. Elliott.
28. Eleanor, daughter of Arthur C. and Addie C. Manter.

November.

9. Ruth Elizabeth, daughter of Albert S. and Elizabeth F. Chadwick.
14. Burton Eugene, son of Warren E. and Emily M. Parker.
27. Victor L., son of John E. and Sarah Lizzie Thomas.
28. William Slater, son of Manford and Charlotte L. Garland.

December.

18. A daughter to Charles W. and Annie E. Gardner.

DEATHS

July—1895.

22. *Henry Barnard, 53, 1, 16.

December—1895.

29. *Jonas Garfield, 87, 3.

January—1896.

8. *Mary P. Caswell, 48, 5.
12. *Mary C. Childs, 64, 11.
15. Eliza A. Chadwick, 75, 11.
18. James Johnson, 24, 5.
21. Dorcas P. Rogers, 80.
25. Alan S. Chadwick, 0, 6, 19.
27. Charles H. Gibbs, 68, 8.

February.

4. James H. Norcross, 49, 2.
4. Mary Aldridge, 87, 2.
7. Eunice Jones, 76, 4, 4.
8. Eliza Wyer, 90, 10.
12. *Bridget Curran, 66.
15. Hepsibeth C. Clisby, 76, 5, 15.
18. John F. Sylvia, 77.
19. John E. Thomas, 0, 9, 6.
19. Henry Clark, 70, 11.
20. Jared M. Gardner, 77, 8.
21. George Perry, 0, 10.
23. Eliza W. Mitchell, 88, 0, 1.
24. *Emma F. Fluent, 36, 10, 9.
27. Stephen F. Mitchell, 2, 2, 5.

March.

2. Phebe A. Getchell, 78, 5, 11.
3. *Deborah Pitman, 87, 5.
5. John Chinery, 69, 8, 25.
20. Orison Hull, 0, 1, 7.
20. *Louisa A. Coffin, 4, 2, 7.

April.

3. Susan Holmes, 48, 7.
4. †Mary C. Vail, 81, 9, 26.
6. Mary C. Sanford, 86, 1, 18.
10. Charles G. Macy, 82, 1, 24.
10. Lydia Smith, 68, 0, 7.
21. *Hepsibeth E. Coffin, 64, 7, 14.
26. Norman G. Parker, 0, 7, 12.

May.

2. Mahala F. Gardner, 60.
4. Lottie B. Porte, 21, 5, 18.
5. Lovisa A. Kenney, 79, 10, 19.
11. Sarah B. Phelan, 55, 1, 4.
15. Margaret Kiernan, 52, 8.
26. Clarissa G. Allen, 80, 8, 15.
29. Robert A. Easton, 0, 3, 19.
29. William H. Crosby, 82, 6.
30. Nancy P. Clark, 93, 4, 18.

June.

8. *James Mitchell, 70, 10, 20.
13. *Lucy S. Pidgin, 45, 7, 2.
20. Phebe W. Adams, 72, 5.
21. *Charlotte P. Warren, 75, 4.
23. Albert Folger, 59, 1, 26.
26. Mary E. Folger, 56, 9.
30. Abner Turner, 47, 3, 12.

July.

8. Lydia A. Marcus, 77.
10. Susan R. Dunham, 60, 1, 12.
18. Eunice C. Coffin, 82, 4.
19. *Mary H. Hathaway, 68, 2.
20. Philena A. Porte, 46.

August.

2. Sarah B. Chase, 94, 4, 13.
2. William H. Parker, 71, 1, 8.
5. Harold Ayers, 1, 0, 2.
5. Sarah Ross, 77.
9. William Colesworthy, 82.
11. *Timothy F. Clisby, 38, 10, 20.
12. *Eliza P. Alley, 68, 11, 26.
13. Eunice F. Worth, 86, 10.
25. Sarah M. Cathcart, 65, 9, 25.

September.

2. Elizabeth H. Sylvia, 72, 10, 10.
2. *Martha S. Hussey, 44, 6.
3. Eliza R. James, 70, 2.
3. Bridget DeWyer, 75.
3. Stephen Easton, 88.
9. Esther Eldredge, 91.
10. John D. Gardner, 5, 7.
12. Lucina Turner, 80.
16. Bridget Maroney, 76.
17. Mary A. Beekman, 81.
18. Eliza A. Burdett, 56, 2, 9.
19. Louisa S. Baker, 49, 11.
23. Sarah H. Briggs, 88, 2, 5.
29. Edward S. Fitzgerald, 56, 10, 13

October.

5. Sarah F. Bunker, 75, 11, 11.
5. John Winn, 84, 11, 10.
6. Michael Ring, 77, 11.
7. James Terry, 31, 7, 16.
8. Mary C. Easton, 75, 2, 20.
10. Vera H. Dunham, 0, 6, 8.
11. *George W. Gardner, 87, 0, 28.
11. Maria Jeanette Ramsdell, 51, 6, 11.
16. *George H. Swain, 71, 4, 4.
22. Francis B. Smith, 67, 5, 9.
25. Eva Sylvia, 37, 5.
28. Druzilla E. Burdick, 0, 1, 7.
30. Martha Gardner, 2, 5, 23.

November.

5. Aaron Gardner, 0, 0, 8.
5. Cora M. Dunham, 25, 10, 7.
9. Eleanor G. Alley, 0, 10, 3.
12. William S. Whippey, 91, 4, 10.
14. Elsie May Thomas, 4, 5, 12.
17. Sorine Sylvia, 0, 3, 2.
24. Mary Swain, 90, 10.
28. Charles Lovell, 83, 6.

December.

13. Victor L. Thomas, 0, 0, 16.

*Died Abroad. Interment at Nantucket.
†Interment abroad.

Lacked Seven Days of 100 Years.

Lydria Hendrickson, who died at the residence of her grandson, James G. Boyd, at Ashbourne on Monday, aged 100 years, lacking seven days, was born and raised in Perrinesville, Monmouth county, N. J., and was a daughter of Joseph Story, who was a son of Joseph Story, Sr., a large land owner in Perrinesville.

LYDIA HENDRICKSON.

The house in which Mrs. Hendrickson was born, and which stood near the present old Story graveyard, it is said, was the stopping place of General Lafayette on the night prior to the Battle of Monmouth.

Mrs. Hendrickson resided in Perrinesville until she married Richard Howell Hendrickson, a hatter by trade, and they came to Philadelphia to reside. Her husband died in 1830, leaving her with eight children. Mrs. Hendrickson continued her residence in Philadelphia until about ten years ago, when she went to Ashbourne to reside with her grandson.

For her age Mrs. Hendrickson was considered a remarkable woman. It is said she never required the use of glasses. Her memory was also good, and she was an excellent conversationalist. She was also a good reader.

Mrs. Hendrickson spoke frequently of attending the funeral, in 1809, of her grandmother's brother, John Perrine, who was a prominent man in Perrinesville, and after whom the village was named. She never was obliged to use a cane or crutches for support, and was able at all times to walk without assistance.

For a number of years, and until about five years ago, she spent several months during the summer at Red Bank, Ocean Grove, Long Branch and other resorts, having journeyed alone to the different places. Last summer she went alone to Haverford, and spent several days with friends.

About three weeks ago Mrs. Hendrickson was stricken with pneumonia, but was not obliged to go to her bed until a couple of days ago.

Mrs. Hendrickson's relatives were all long lived. She was the great grandmother of fourteen children, all of whom are living.

VALLEY FORGE FAMILIES.

The Earlier Havards and Their Descendants.

LOOKING INTO THE DINGY PAST.

Like Most of the Settlers of the Vicinity They Are of the Welsh Origin—The Old Eagle School and the Burying Grounds Adjacent—Story of the Famous Gun of Devault Beaver Written by a Resident of the Neighborhood.

In the Norristown Herald Ellwood Roberts has the following interesting chapter of men and matters connected with the historic Valley Forge:

There are none of the families whose ancestors resided on or near Valley Forge camp ground at the time of the occupation by the American army, whose history exceeds in interest that of the Havards. They have been more or less prominent in that portion of Chester county for nearly two centuries. Many descendants reside in the vicinity, they having intermarried with the Walkers, Davises, Stephenses and many others. Before passing from the old Havard homestead it is well to give some additional details as to their ancestry.

The Havards are of Welsh descent, as may be readily imagined, like most of the old families of Tredyffrin. Their first ancestor in this country was John Havard, mentioned above, who owned a tract of 800 acres of land mostly lying between the villages known as Howellville and New Centreville, and comprising the old Ritter, Wilson, Roberts and Davis farms, as well as that of A. J. Cassatt. The elder John Havard bought the land from Davis Powell in 1707. John, whose parents were David and Mary, and who was born in Wales, in 1674, married in 1706 Margaret, daughter of John and Elizabeth Lewis, of Haverford. They lived in the house on the Cassatt property, occupied until recently by their descendant, David Havard, not far from Howellville.

John Havard was twice married, his second wife being Sarah Evans. He had two children by the first marriage, Mary, who married Herbert Thomas, and Margaret, who married John Hibberd. The children of the second marriage were John, Ann, Hannah, Elizabeth, Sarah, David, Samuel and Benjamin Havard. Much has been given in reference to this generation in previous articles of the series.

John Havard married Miriam Thomas. The house which has been described as Duportail's quarter's was their home, their only child, Mary, marrying William Davis, whose interesting reminiscenses of the encampment have been noticed.

David Havard, also previously mentioned, married Susanna Malin. They lived at the older house, near Howellville, with 300 acres, and had three children—Sarah, who married Jonathan Miller; Benjamin, who married Mary Jones, and Jane, the wife of Hananiah Walker and mother of Havard Walker, who lives near Valley Meeting at an advanced age.

Samuel, brother of John and David Havard, was mentioned as living at the mansion occupied by Lafayette as his headquarters, with his two maiden sisters, Hannah and Sarah. He never married, and died in 1808. The other branches of the family have already been noticed.

QUAKER DAYS.

A Pleasant Picture of Hudson in the Past.

BY S. B. M.

Full three-score years and ten ago,
From those lone and sea-girt places,
Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket,
Came the Folgers, Bunkers, Macys,
And the Paddocks, Worths and Colemans,
And there were Coffins, full a score,
And many more, a home to find
Upon North River's quiet shore.
Simple in heart, peace-loving men,
With sober-minded, worthy dames.
All meek within and drab without,
And all with good old Scripture names.

Little know we, who journey now
In ease and comfort by the way,
The pains, privations, cares they knew
Who journeyed in that early day.
There was no noble Oregon
To bear them up the silent stream;
Nor had the wild and wooded hills
Heard calliope or whistling steam.
For days they sailed mid calm and storm,
Each with his simple bed and store,
Content, if safe by lazy sloop,
They reache d at last the wished-for shore.

Not worldly wealth, but honest trades
They brought, and labored long and well,
That they might build a prosp'rous place,
"Ye goodlie citie" where we dwell.
And loving their old island home,
They all its pleasant customs brought,
And like Nantucket they had left,
To make their new-found home they sought.
Their quaint old dwellings, all were built
In architectural style their own,
For all the fancy shapes late seen,
With Gothic mixtures were unknown;
No foreign tastes had reached them yet,
'Twas comfort first they had in view.
Have we much more, with notions, whims,
Improvements, which we label "new?"

They loved the sea, and many craft
They built, and fitted many a whaler;
Each household had a "Cap'n" in it,
And almost every home a sailor.
They sailed 'neath sun of every clime,
In many seas their sails unfurl'd;
Oh, who shall say those hardy men
Gave not their "*light*" unto the world?
No more those ships sail out, for man
Hath many new inventions sought,
And from the earth, air, water, swine,
His substitutes for whale-light brought.
But who can tell? those same old hulks,
May be, have on a new cruise gone,
To serve "Old Abe" in rebel streams,
And close their mouths with Yankee stone.

And what a happy day was that,
When years had flown, the news would come,
Their ships were spoken, safe, full freight
Of oil and treasure, coming home.
Yet happier day, when home they came,
How eager steps and faces bright,
Sped to the wharf, when the first gun
Told that the good ship was in sight.
How many homes and loving hearts
Were stirred with joy by that first gun,
For safe from stormy, treach'rous seas
It welcomed father, brother, son.
The greeting o'er, what tales were told,
How bray'd the dangers they were in;
(Some Captains did, I've heard of old,
Their yarns by far *too* wondrous spin.)
No jeweled toy or sculptured gem,
Now from afar, is valued more,
Than were the shells those wand'rers bro't
To deck their homes from stranger shore.

Quakers; they called each other "Friend,"—
And they were friends in word and deed;
None sought his neighbor's aid in vain,
None left his neighbor's door in need.
Their homes were marked by comfort, thrift,
They were their own "help" in that day,
For Ireland and Dutch-land had not
Yet sent out modern "helps" this way.
Their hospitality was plain,
Yet truer kind we do not see,
And gaiety ne'er went beyond
A "chowder party" or a "tea."
'Twas not the "tea" of later day,
Formal as *etiquette* can make it;
When "sociably" means go at eight,
And then stiffly stand and take it.
The word was, "early, bring thy work,"
Few were the idle moments spent
And cheerful 'round the well spread board,
'Twas then the hours too rapid went.

Plain was their speech; "thee, thy and thou;"
Scarce spoke in jest or anger keen;
Few words were lost in idle talk,
Or saying what they did not mean.
Plain was their dress—the grave, straight coat,
With skirts oft reaching to the ground,
And crown'd them with the broad-brim'd hat,
Which from their head was seldom found.
And plainer still, shape, fabric, shade,
No useless ornament upon it,
That neatest garb that e'er was seen—
True Quaker lady's dress and bonnet.
Plain were their names, pure Scripture coin,
Obed, Shubael, Zephaniah,
Eunice, Deborah, Huldah, Job,
Seth, Judah, Paul and Hezekiah.
What grief was their's, if spirit friends
In later days to earth e'er came,
To hear their plain descendants now
Called by some "Rosie Matilda', name.

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They built a plain, square "meeting-house"
Where all the faithful went, "first day,"
Men seated left, the women right,
And worshipped in their silent way.
And when some friendly pair would wed,
How old age jostled blooming youth,
To hear them there, in simple rite,
"I take thee, John," "I take thee, Ruth."

And gathering round some friend in death,
Thence to his "narrow house" to take,
Who can forget that silent crowd,
That coffin white, of simplest make?
Wearing no outward signs of grief,
They seemed to wish the world to know
It were a sin, at such a time,
That aught should e'er be done for show.

Oh, what a holiday was that.
(Save raining it was ever found)
When Summer "Quart'ly Meetin" came,
And friends flocked in from all around
Some "preacher" of renown to hear,
Of humble mien and modest merit,
Warn them against the "alluring world,"
As she was "moved by the Spirit."

Locks faultless, smooth, 'neath snowy cap,
Shawl spotless, crossed upon her breast,
Her simple truths, in simpler words,
Upon their minds she earnest prest.
And at the porch, how friend met friend,
And ev'ry latch-string out was found,
Ah! then it was, Nantucket pride,
Those rare "corn-puddings" did abound.

They kept no hollow worldly forms,
Nor were they bound by fashion's ways;
Perhaps the world were better now
If ours were more like Quaker days,
We call them strict, and so they were,
With singularities not a few,
But while we at their *foibles* point,
Let's keep their *virtues* full in view.

They all are gone, and in our streets
Of those plain days there scarce a trace is—
Little save name is left to tell
Of Bunkers, Coffins, Folgers, Macys.
Ask where they are? On yonder hill
The plain white marble stones will tell;
Gone from these walks, at rest 'tis there
Those "Friends" of other days now dwell.

Inquirer + Mirror
1-14-1899.

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hallett took place at their home in Winsted a short time since, it being a family gathering mostly, and which proved to be a joyous occasion.

Children and grandchildren were present; gold and silver tokens were presented, while the bride wore the gown in which she was married just fifty years previously.

Mr. Hallett, long years ago, was a resident of East Hartford, as was his father's family, which came from Nantucket about the year 1825, his mother being of the noted Coffin family of that island. Mrs. Hallett was Miss Phillips of Manchester, she having brought up four children.

Frank Hallett, the oldest son, married Mary Olmstead, a granddaughter of the late Giles Olmstead for many years town clerk of East Hartford. Nelly, the oldest daughter, was married to Arthur Smith. Jennie became Mrs. Clark of West Winsted, and Charles P. espoused a daughter of G. B. Owen of Winsted Clock Co. fame. These with their husbands and wives were present at the celebration together with Miss E. V. Hallett of Hartford, a sister of Mr. Hallett and a writer of some note. Mrs. Franklin Nickerson of Nantucket, another sister, and William T. Hallett of Stamford and New York, architect, a brother, were unavoidably absent.

Mr. Hallett, in the words of the late George H. Goodwin, "is one of Winsted's successful business men and a good citizen."—*East Hartford Gazette, December 30.*

West Chester Local News.

6mo. 21-1899.

RICH YOUNG MAN STOLEN IN DETROIT.

Moses Fowler Chase, Worth $600,000, Whisked Away From His Father and Hurried to the East. Arrives in New York.

A Detroit, Mich., special of Tuesday says: Moses Fowler Chase, twenty-one years old, of Lafayette, Ind., worth $600,000 was abducted from the Hotel Cadillac on Sunday. All the machinery of the police has been set in motion to discover the young man's whereabouts and apprehend his abductors.

Chase was a patient in the Oak Grove Sanitarium, in Flint, Mich., and recently became of age and the possessor of a fortune of $600,000 left him by his grandfather. Most of the fortune is in negotiable securities. His father, Frederick Chase, of Lafayette, Ind., who is a lawyer, had been the son's guardian, but when the young man attained his majority this guardianship ceased, although the boy was mentally incompetent.

Mr. Chase went from Lafayette to the sanitarium on Saturday to escort the son home, so that he could be brought before the Probate Court there and a new guardian appointed or the father continue as such.

QUICKLY HURRIED AWAY.

Mr. Chase, his son and a nurse reached this city at half-past nine o'clock that night, and when they alighted from the train to change cars an aunt and uncle of the boy appeared with two men, who were represented as nurses. The aunt threw her arms around the invalid, kissed him and made a great fuss, while the uncle and the other two men stepped between them and the father and nurse.

The aunt pushed the invalid into a hack standing near by, and, jumping in herself, the carriage whirled away to the Hotel Cadillac. There the woman had the boy concealed in a room, and when the father located them on Sunday the aunt said the boy was too ill to be moved, but might be taken to Lafayette in the afternoon. The father was unsuspicious and supposed that everything was all right.

Sunday afternoon and Sunday night the aunt reported that the boy was still too ill to travel, but that night Moses Fowler Chase was taken to the boat landing, where he and his aunt and uncle and the two strange men boarded the boat for Cleveland. There they took a train for Cincinnati, where they took another train for the East.

LOST BY A DETECTIVE.

Mr. Chase, Sr., had been active, and a private detective went on the same train with the boy. His instructions were to follow the party until they had reached their ultimate destination.

When the train they were on reached Albany, N. Y., the detective lost all trace of them, and up to the present time they have not been located.

The fortune left the boy is to revert to his aunt on his death. The sanitarium authorities told the father that any excitement might make the boy's mental disease incurable.

Mr. Haywood, of Lafayette; Frederick Chase and Alfred Russell called on the prosecuting attorney to-day, and extradition papers were made out in anticipation of the arrest of the party. Police Superintendent Martin has wired the police of New York, Boston, Portland and Montreal to look out for the party, as it is thought the intention of the aunt and uncle is to take the boy to some far away country.

ARE AT THE WALDORF—ASTORIA.

Moses Fowler Chase, accompanied by Dr. M. Potter and C. H. Duhme, of Detroit, arrived in New York city last evening. They went to the Waldorf-Astoria, but all had retired when I called to see them late in the evening.

I could not learn on what steamship the members of the party intend to sail this morning, but it was the impression at the hotel that Mr. Chase and his companion would depart on one of the outgoing vessels to-day. Arrangements, I learned, had been made for an early start from the hotel.

cc 96 The Inquirer and Mirror
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No 8 Saturday Morning August 21. 1897
From

Price 4 cents

Legal Notices, For Sales, etc., Page 3.

The Nantucket Chapter--Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will meet next Thursday evening at the house of Miss Lydia Macy on Pleasant street, at half-past seven o'clock. All women who are interested in the work of this society are cordially invited to be present.

At the meeting held at the Sea Cliff Inn last Tuesday evening, after a delightful talk from Mrs. Masury, it was decided to print the names of those men, identified with the island's earlier history, whose descendants are eligible as members of the society. This list will be enlarged at the next meeting:

Daniel Allen, jr
Edward Allen,
Francis B Brown,
Josiah Barker, 1775-76,
Samuel Barker.
Shubal Barnard, '75,'76
Joseph Barnard, 1775,
Benjamin Barnard,
Jonathan Barnard
Jonathan Barney,
Samuel Barrett,
Thomas Bunker,
Benjamin Bunker,
Benjamin Bunker, 2d,
Silas Bunker,
Bachelor Bunker,
Josiah Coffin,
Micajah Coffin,
Peleg Coffin, 2d,
Peter Coffin,
James Coffin,
Benjamin Coffin, 2d,
Robert Coffin,
Ephraim Coffin,
Barnabas Coffin,
Jethro Coffin,
Stephen Coffin,
John Coffin,
Joseph Coffin,
Nathaniel Coffin,
David Coffin,
Benjamin Coffin, 3d,
Timothy Coffin,
Elias Coffin,
Stephen Coffin,
Francis Chase,
Reuben Chase,
Charles Chase.
James Chase, jr,
Benjamin Chase,
Thomas Chase,
James Chase, 2d,
Ebenezer Calef.
Edward Cary,
John Coleman,
George Calder,
Peleg Coggeshall,
Henry Dow,
Thomas Delano,
William Ellis,
Francis Ellis,
Frederick Folger, 1775-1783,
Benjamin Folger,
Benjamin Folger, 2d,
Walter Folger,
Peter Folger,
Timothy Folger,
Reuben Folger,
Charles Folger,
James Folger,
Barzillai Folger,
Abishai Folger,
Peleg Folger,
Charles Folger, 2d,
John Fosdick,
George Freeborn,
Gorham Fitch,
Alexander Gardner,
Paul Gardner,
George Gardner,
John Gardner,
Hezekiah Gardner,
Uriah Gardner,
Thomas Gardner, jr,
Stephen Hussey, 1775-'76,
Bachelor Hussey,
George Hussey,
George Hussey, 2d,
Benjamin Hussey,
Jethro Hussey,
Joseph Hussey,
Stephen Hussey, 2d.
Robert Hussey,
Obed Hussey,
William Hussey,
Christopher Hussey, (tything man March 15, 1777)
Joseph Horton,
Thomas Harrox,
Francis Joy,
Benjamin Jenkins,
Charles Jenkins,
Seth Jenkins,
James Johnson,
Peter Long,
Richard Mitchell, jr, 1775,
~~Richard Mitchell,~~
Francis Macy,
Caleb Macy,
William Macy,
Sylvanus Macy,
Nathaniel Macy,
Zaccheus Macy,
Joseph Manter,
Benjamin Merchant,
Obed Marshall,
William Morton,
Joseph Nichols,
Solomon Pinkham,
Daniel Pinkham,
Richard Pinkham,
Shubal Pinkham,
Stephen Paddack, 1775-1776,
William Peak,
Elijah Pease,
John Ramsdell,
William Rotch,
David Ray,
William Ray,
John Ray,
Simeon Russell,
George Russell,
John Russell,
Nathaniel Russell,
Sylvanus Starbuck,
William Starbuck,
Jethro Starbuck,
Edward Starbuck,
Thomas Starbuck (tything man Mch 7, 1778)
Tristram Swain,
Reuben Swain,
Joseph Swain,
Jonathan Swain,
Henry Smith (tything man March 15, 1775)
Christopher Worth,
Andrew Worth,
John Worth,
John Waterman,
Nathaniel Woodbury,
James Williams.

Afterwards named "Abiah Folger Chapter"

A RECEPTION

TO THE

Daughters of the American Revolution,

Will be held in the

Grand Drawing Room of the Sea Cliff Inn,

Tuesday Evening, Aug. 17,

From Eight until Ten O'clock.

Among the visiting officers of the National society, who will address the meeting, will be Mrs. Blackburn, of Kentucky, one of the first Vice-Presidents General; Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson, of Washington, D. C., formerly Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Evelyn F. Masury, formerly Vice-President General and now Honorary State Regent of Massachusetts, with others, who will also assist in the musical programme.

All women in Nantucket eligible for membership in the organization who would like to enroll their names as members of the Nantucket Chapter, D. A. R., now forming, are earnestly invited to attend this reception. Only twenty names can be taken as charter members, and early applications are desirable.

SARA WINTHROP SMITH,

Regent, Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter, D. A. R., Nantucket, Mass.

Inquirer and Mirror Print.

100 West Chester Daily Local News.

WELSH SETTLERS AND THEIR HISTORY.

Thomas Allen Glenn's Comprehensive Address of Last Evening.

HISTORIANS IN TALKING MOOD.

The Society's Rally in Library Hall Was a Success and Several of the Members Took Part in the Discussion--The Opinion Was General That the Majority of the Tories in Revolutionary Times Were From Outside the Society of Friends and That Most of the Welsh Sided With the Patriots.

The members of the Chester County Historical Society and their friends were out in force last evening and their public meeting in Library Hall was a success in every way. No business meeting was held, the call being for a meeting to listen to an address by Thomas Allen Welsh, the author of a work entitled "Merion in the Welsh Tract." His theme last evening was "The Welsh Settlers in Chester County and Their Descendants." Prof. George M. Philips, President of the Society, was present and introduced the speaker, who read from manuscript which had been carefully prepared.

WELSH SETTLERS.

Those in Chester County and Their Decendants Considered.

Owing to the length of the address we are obliged to cut in two part, the first being given below and the second will be given to-morrow:

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Historical Society of Chester County:—I have been requested to address you this evening on the "Welsh Settlers of Chester County and Their Descendants." Such a subject is too broad in its scope for the time which your courtesy and patience will permit me to occupy. I propose, therefore, to confine my remarks chiefly within the lines that will permit me to present a few facts concerning the early Cymric planters of your county, their characteristics, the men which they produced, and the virtues and faults of the race from which they sprang.

In the year 1630, because of a dispute in reference to a division of the Welsh Barony, to which I will refer presently, a number of the Welsh settlers of Radnor and Haverford addressed the authorities partly in these words:

"We," they write, "being descendants of ancient Britons who always in the land of our nativity, under the crown of England, have enjoyed that liberty and privilege as to have our bounds and limits by ourselves within which all causes, quarrels, crimes and titles were tried and wholly determined by officers, Magistrates, jurors of our own language, which were our equals; having our faces towards these counties, made motion to our Governor that we might enjoy the same here to the intent we might live together here, and enjoy our liberty and devotion, which thing was soon granted us before we came to these parts."

THE FIRST NOTE OF LIBERTY.

So far as I have been able to discover this was the first trumpet note that pealed for civil liberty in the plantations of America, and it is well to remember that it was sounded by Welshmen, not in New England, not in New York, nor in the South, but by the inhabitants of Haverford and Radnor, once in this county of Chester, in Pennsylvania.

The very difference in the wording of this petition from that of similar papers of the day drawn up by other settlers, makes us pause to ask, Who were these men who boasted their descent from a half-forgotten race; who prized so highly both civil and religious liberty; whose words rang out so defiantly to the officers of the Province?

When Caesar formed, on the sands of Romney, the legions of brass and leather that had over-toppled kingdoms he found opposed to his forces a brave and intelligent people.

THE RELIGION OF BRITAIN.

The religion of the Britons even at that time was superior to that of other nations.

Much of the teaching of the Druid priests "conveyed a very deep philosophy. For instance, the three unsuitable judgments in any person whatsoever--the thinking himself wise, the thinking every other person unwise, the thinking all that that he likes becoming to him. Of the three requisites of poetry: an eye that can see nature, a heart that can feel nature, a resolution that dares to follow nature, and the three objects of poetry—increase of goodness, increase of understanding, increase of delight."

Their religious belief called for a strict morality, and of it a writer has observed that "it comprehended all the leading principles that tend to spread liberty, peace and happiness among mankind, and was no more inimicable to Christianity than the religion of Noah, Job or Abraham."

THE BRITONS HAD TO SUBDUE.

The subjugation of the island of Britain by the Romans was only accomplished after a severe struggle or series of struggles, lasting for nearly a century and a half.

The ancient Britons loved their liberty so well that they resisted for this long period the best soldiers of Europe.

Nor was such resistance mere skirmishing. The memorable revolt of Boadicea alone is thought to have caused the death of 70,000 Romans.

The conquest, gradual as it was, did not exterminate the Britons. In accord with the policy of Rome, the conquered provinces were handed back to the native princes, subject to the payment of the tribute. Under Honorius the Roman troops having been withdrawn to protect Rome against the Goths, the Picts and other wild tribes from the North made incursions against the now defenceless inhabitants. A large number of these Romans who had settled in the county fled, and the natives were left to their own resources. In this difficulty they turned to the bands of Saxon sea rovers or Vikings, whom they employed to drive back the northern savages. Having accomplished this the Saxons turned upon the islanders, invited over their comrades to share the spoils, and proceeded to take possession of the land. But the Saxon conquest took even a longer time than the Roman, and was not nearly so complete, for whereas Agricola finally took possession of every part of Britain, established a Roman city at Chester and posted garrisons along the great roads which traversed the island, the Saxons never succeeded in obtaining any foothold in the West.

Says an eminent student of British history:

"The English (i. e., the Saxons and Angles) had to make every inch of Britain their own by hard fighting. Field by field, town by town, forest by forest, the land was won. And as each bit of ground was torn away by the stranger, the Britons sullenly withdrew from it only to turn doggedly and fight for the next."

It took, we are told, thirty years to win Kent alone, and sixty years more to complete the conquest of the adjoining countries.

A GREAT WELSH GENERAL.

The Britons were not without military genius in this conflict, which lasted until about the eighth century, or over three hundred years. One of their best generals was a man of Cymric blood, from the country we now call Spain. For his services he was granted a large tract of land including the present comot of Talybont in Merionethshire. His descendant, Ednowain ap Bradwen, held the same land, and Ednowain's descendants exhibited their title to it to the commissioners of King of England, after the Norman conquest of Wales, with the pedigree of the possessor, back to 650. The title was declared valid and the heirs of Ednowain, whose arms were three serpents on a red shield, meaning wisdom on the field of battle, continue to hold parts of the orginal territory until this very day. Several descendants of Ednowain ap Bradwen, in the male line, were among the first to settle Chester county—they were the grandchildren of Humphrey ap Hugh, and called themselves Humphrey. I believe that we have some of their kinsmen with us this evening. After nearly four hundred years of fighting the Britons, now driven into Cheshire, Lancashire, Herefordshire, and Wales, made treaties of peace with the Saxons, who permitted them to represent their provinces in the parliaments which marked the reigns of Athelstan and other English k[illegible]

After the Norman conques[t] land, Wales yet remained [illegible] and it was found impossib[le] time of Wiliam the Norma[n] of the Stuarts to impose u[pon]

injustice without a corresponding
lt.

LSH TRUE LOVERS OF LIBERTY
e uprising of the two Llewellyns,
rebellion of one Owen Glendower and
ral minor conflicts, are witnesses of
love of liberty of this ancient peo-

ree things, especially, were the
sh noted for: Their love of music
poetry, their love of battle, and
r firm belief in the survival of their
.

'hink you," said King Henry to a
sh chieftain who came over to the
lish camp, "that your people of reb-
can withstand my army."
My people," replied the chieftain,
ay be weakened by your might, and
n in great part destroyed, but unless
wrath of God be on the side of its
it will not utterly perish. Nor deem
hat other race or other tongue will
wer for this corner of the world at
last day, save the people and tongue
Wales."
heir long acquaintance with war had
dered them partially insensible of its
rors.
heir bards delighted in chanting the
ligree and bloods deeds of their lords.
read that a certain Cadwgan, hav-
met his enemy whilst hunting, slew
n and cast his flesh to be food for his
gs, and that afterwards he burned out
brother's eyes with red hot irons.
ess than three centuries after, this
n's descendants suffered without mur-
ring the most terrible persecution
preaching the Quaker faith.

ROM WARRIOR TO PEACEMAKER.
The doctrine of George Fox began to
preached in Wales about the year
3, and one of the earliest ministers
that faith was John ap John, who af-
wards was a purchaser of consider-
e land within the boundaries of Ches-
county, who died in Wales.
The Welsh were eager to take upon
emselves the trials and burdens which
l to the share of those who were
onvinced of the truth."
"To the superficial observer," says an
thority, "it would seem impossible
at, even after the long lapse of cen-
ries, the descendants of these war-
e men should accept and become iden-
ied with the peaceful doctrines and
anners of the Quakers; and yet to the
rnest student of human nature, the
ansition seems not only possible, but
minently proper and natural. To a sim-
e-hearted people there was much in
e simplicity of Quakerism to com-
end it, while the direct dependence of
e individual upon God and his inde-
endence of men accorded with what
as been the sentiment of their race for
enerations! But when to this, and far
ore than all this, was added the con-
ictions that to them the call of their
od was in their field of service, they
id not hesitate because of the sacrifices
equired, or the danger to which it ex-
osed them. They were of the blood of
eroes to which the blood of martyrs is
loselv akin, and they brought to bear
this warfare the earnestness of pur-
ose, the devotion to duty, and the
earless courage which had character-
zed their forefathers on the fields."
Under the Protectorate the Quakers
ad to submit to the scorn and perse-
ution of the Puritans; but their cruel-
st sufferings were to come after the
estoration of the Stuarts.
In Besse's "Sufferings of Friends,"
nd in other works and memorials, may
e found touching accounts of the per-
ecution of those who afterwards were
nstrumental in the settlement of Ches-
r county.

BIRTH OF THE WELSH TRACT.
When the Welsh Quakers learned of
enn's design to found a colony in the
ew world for the oppressed of his
eligious belief, they were anxious to
ecure there a district in which they
ould be free to live and worship after
ie dictates of their own conscience.
Their representatives, accordingly, met
ie Proprietor in London in the fall of
81, and arranged with him to grant
em a Barony in Pennsylvania.
In order to secure the privilege of a
st choice in the new lands they
ound themselves into companies, each
mpany purchasing several thousand
res to be laid out in the Province of
ennsylvania. These purchases were
ade by one or two persons who acted
trustees and divided the land so
ught to those who had contributed to-
ards the purchase money. The fatal
stake made by the Welsh upon this
casion, I quote from my own paper
the Barony, was that there seems to
ve been nothing at all reduced to
iting, and that they allowed them-
lves to be persuaded by the Founder
at the powers given him in his charter
d the general articles of concession
all colonies, which papers were signed
the Welsh Patentees, would be suffi-
nt, with his personal promise, to pro-
ct them, and enable them to carry
t the plan they had in view.

There can certainly be no reasonable doubt that by his charter Penn and his successors were empowered to erect Baronies. It is equally clear that under the English laws there would appertain thereto the ancient rights of Court Baron, Frank Pledge, and other feudal privileges and customs.

BARONIAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM.

In England, in early times, the system of Baronial government was opposed to individual freedom and equal justice. Those in the Barony were subject, without any appeal, or personal rights bound to be respected, to the Lord thereof. At the great Manor House was held the Court Baron, and here the Lord or his Steward received homage, recovered fines, held the view of Frank Pledge or levied the tithes. If the Lord held criminal jurisd.ction, executions might be ordered without any appeal being permitted or indeed possible. And such executions were entirely within the law of the realm. The tenants in the Barony held by service and were bound to gather the crops of their Lord, to haul his wood, and to till his land. In addition to this military service was a possibility ever present. No man there, then, was a freeholder. By degrees, however, all this was changed. The exact tithes to be paid, the fines, the reliefs and the services that a Lord could claim, came to be defined by law. The possession of land, on payment of certain rent or taxes, came to be a right that might be bought and sold, and the Foreman of the manor, or Receiver of the Barony, was an officer elected by the tenants or land holders, and was their representative, the Lord's Bailiff acting only as his master's agent in collecting the rents and taxes due, and such Bailiffs acted only under the direct supervision of the Reeve. In time it came that the petty officers were also chosen by the people, each freeholder having his vote. In early times the Lord's tenants were not amenable, except for treason, whilst within the Barony, to any other authority than their feudal Lord, provided he held criminal jurisdiction; but later this was so much changed that not only might they be reached by process of common law, but they held the right to have a voice in the general government of the country and vote for representatives in Parliament. But these privileges did not detract from their right to decide their own petty disputes among themselves, to fix their own local ordinances, and to levy their own taxes for the purposes for which they were intended to be imposed. It was a modification of the old English Barony that the Welsh proposed to establish in Pennsylvania. Probably their scheme of government may have been more like a large borough than a feudal Barony, but the latter was of course the only form which they could legally select, on account of the area covered and the probable small and scattered population.

THE WELSH'S MODIFIED FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

The plan proposed, and which was subsequently attempted to be carried out in part, was to elect a certain number of Justices or Chief Men, the Chief Justice or Foreman to act as Reeve of the Barony. These Justices were to determine all minor disputes coming under the head of civil suits. Sitting as a court in banc they inflict penalties in criminal cases. They might also levy, upon approval by vote, such taxes as were required for the support of the Baronical government.

The Barony being constitutionally a part of the Province, the inhabitants held it their right to be represented in the Provincial Assembly, and they considered that the entire vote of the Barony should be placed in one county, viz: Philadelphia, in which the tract lay. At first they seemed to have imagined that the Barony should be permitted to elect its own delegates to the Assembly; but this having quickly been found impracticable, they were content to cast their votes as above described, and for a time at least to rest satisfied with exercising only those rights which seemed to them clearly indisputable. They insisted, however, upon refusing to serve upon juries in Philadelphia or elsewhere, or to bear any part of the taxes of the county in which they were included. Such were the plans submitted by the Welsh to the Proprietor and approved by him.

William Penn, no doubt, was entirely honest in his intentions, but he was naturally sanguine, and moreover was desirous of the ultimate success of his colony. This is not surprising. He had at stake not only a large amount of money, but also his personal reputation. Failure meant ruin. These reasons led him to make many promises, given in

...l, it is true, but which circum-... entirely beyond his control subsequently prevented him from fulfilling.

There can be no question of his purpose to keep his word with the Welsh. His warrant, given in 1684, to Thomas Holmes, the Surveyor General, clear and concise as it is, can not be mistaken. In it he says:

"Whereas divers considerable persons among ye Welsh Friends have requested me yt all ye Lands Purchased of me by those of North Wales and South Wales, together with ye adjacent counties to ym, as Herefordshire, Shropshire and Cheshire, about forty thousand acres, may be layd out contiguously as one Barony, alledging yt ye number allready come and suddenly to come, are such as will be capable of planting ye same much wth in ye proportion allowed in ye custom of ye county, & so not lye in large useless vacancies. And because I am inclined and determined to agree and favour ym wth any reasonable Conveniency and privilege: I do hereby charge thee and strictly require thee to lay out ye tract of Land in as uniform a manner as conveniently may be, upon ye west side of Skoolkill river, running three miles upon ye same, & two miles backward, & then extend ye parallel wth ye river six miles and to run westwardly so far as this ye sd quantity of land be Completely surveyed unto you—Given at Pennsbury, ye 13th 1st mo. 1684."

Holmes thereupon issued an order to one of his Deputy Surveyors, David Powell (a Welshman), dated 2d month 4th, 1684, directing him "to survey and sett out unto the said purchasers the said quantity of land, in manner as before expressed, and in method of townshipps lately appointed by the Governor att five thousand acres for a townshipp," which directions were only partially carried out.

THE WELSH WANTED UNION FROM THE FIRST.

The warrant of the Proprietor was issued on account of complaints from the Welsh Friends already arrived, that they were compelled to have the tracts which they had purchased in Wales, divided, part being surveyed to them near Philadelphia, and part in what they afterwards called Goshen, and some of it in the lower counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, now Delaware, and that already lands were being surveyed to the English within the bounds of their proposed boundary.

The result of these compaints led to various clashes with the authorities further complicated by the proposal to place the townships of Haverford and Radnor, considered by the Welsh to be a part of their Barony, within the bounds of Chester county. Of the progress of this dispute I have already written at some length, and I will not tire you by going over it to-night. Suffice it to say that the Barony in spite of Cymric opposition was divided and that the disputed townships became a part of the County of Chester.

SUPERIOR STATUS OF THE WELSH.

You may search the records of the entire list of American colonies but you will not find in any of them any community equal, in intelligence and industry, to the Welsh settlers of Chester county.

They were, with but few exceptions, men of education and position in the country which they left.

Here is a list of some of the first Cymric settlers of Radnor and Goshen, taken from the deeds executed in Wales for the lands which they purchased, and which, in many cases, their descendants continued to occupy for many generations, and some believe, yet hold:

John Evans, of Nantmele, Radnor, gentleman; James Price, Morthvery Parish, Carmarthenshire, gentleman; Richard Humphrey, Llanglynin, Merionethshire, gentleman; Roger Hughes, Llanishangell, Rhydrython, Radnor, gentleman; Thomas Jones, Glascombe, Radnor, gentleman; Richard Cook, of the same place, glover; John Lloyd, of Dessart Parish, Radnor, glover; Edvan Jones, St. Harmon Parish, Radnor, gentleman; Evan ap William, Llanvachreth, Merionethshire, gentleman; David Evans, of Llanvachreth, Merionethshire, gentleman; Ellis Pugh, Merionethshire, gentleman, and so I might read you all night the roll of these Cymric adventurers who planted your country two centuries ago.

The emigration of the Cymric Quakers to the county of Chester commenced in 1682 and continued until about 1700-10. One of the last to arrive was Ellis Lewis, who came from Merionethshire by way of Ireland and settled in Newlin.

(Part Second To-morrow.)

THE EARLY WELSH IN CHESTER COUNTY.

The Second Part of T. Allen Glenn's Lecture as Delivered Before the Historical Society.

This Chapter Fully as Interesting and Instructive as the Preceding One and Should Be Kept for Its Historical Value.

One of the last to arrive was Ellis Lewis, who came from Merionethshire by way of Ireland, and who settled in Newlin.

But although the Welsh Friends were first in the Great Welsh Tract, there were two other Cymric emigrations to Chester county of equal importance, but made from entirely different reasons. These were: First, the Welsh Episcopalians, who began to come in numbers in about 1698, and ceased a few years after, and, secondly the Welsh Baptists, whose removal commenced about 1701 and continued pretty steadily until about 1735, or later.

The Episcopalians, or members of the Church of England, of course, had never suffered any bitter persecution.

The earlier history of the Baptists, in this respect, however, about equals that of Friends, but their sufferings at home had terminated long before their coming hither. The church of England people are found, at an early date, principally in the townships of Newlin, Easttown and neighborhood. They came, with a few exceptions, from the county of Radnor, and they almost immediately established the Church of St. David which still

mains a monument to their piety. ervices are said to have been held near e site of this ancient church before 00, by one Evan Evans. The records, hich are very imperrectly kept, begin 1706. The first entry is the baptism of lizabeth, daughter of Morgan and izabeth Hughes, June 8, 1706, and is fol- wed by the baptism of her brothers, enjamin and Edward, in the years 1708 d 1712, respectively.

The first records of the members of the embers of the congregation of St. avid's is a list of "the names of those o were at the Sacrament on Good Fri- y, March 23d, 1721-2."

They were: David Howell and Evan arry, Church Wardens, William Davis, homas Edwards, James Price, Susanna ice, Thomas James, Ann James, David homas, Ann Thomas, George Lewis, ancis Lewis, Owen Hugh, Ann Hugh, ilip David, Thomas Godfrey, John vid, Mary Morris, William Owen, an Jones, Richard Hughes, wife and ter, Peter Elliot, John Martin, Evan gh, Mary Hugh, James Davis, Grif- and James.

ome of these names quaintly graven the chinking chisel of some old mortal- I have found traced on the shattered crumbling stones in the church yard.

he Welsh Baptists appear to have stly congregated in the neighborhood Tredyffrin and in Vincent townships. he Rev. Morgan Edwards, in his book the Welsh Baptists of Pennsylvania, ted in 1770, says, regarding the great ley Church:

n 1710, Rev. Hugh Davis, (an ordained ister,) William Rees, Rev. Alex- er Owen, John Evans and rgaret his wife, arrived and led in the same neighborhood. ch increased their number to sixteen, made them think of forming them- es into a church. Accordingly, April 711, they were incorporated, and did se Rev. Hugh Davis to be their min- ; Alexander Owen and William Rees e elders, and the same year they ed the association; the former of- ted as a deacon till Griffith Jones ar- l from Rydwilm, in the year 1712. n this time till 1722, they increased partly by Mr. Davis' ministry, part- y comers from other parts, chiefly migrations from Wales, which made convenient for them to hold their ings in private houses, and set them ecting the building before des- d."

s was the Great Valley Church—Its isions were 28 feet square (erected with seats, galleries, and a stove. ground about it contained near two ; a part of which was given by m George; the rest purchased by hurch. Adjoining it was a school-

770, the congregation consisted of: Williams, Sampson Davis, David as, Thomas Nicholas, George e, Thomas Davis, Edward Powell, Thomas, Griffith Thomas, Thomas , Enoch Lewis, Joseph Philips and

Hugh Davis, the first pastor, was n 1665, in Cardiganshire, baptized rdained at Rydwilm. Arrived in ountry 26th of April, 1711, and set- ith the church when first con- ed. He continued among them is death, which came to pass Oct., 753. He had one daughter, who d David Davis. The family yet

He was succeded by John Davis, Nov., 1, 1702, in Llanfernach Par- county of Pembroke who arrived , 1713. He married Abigail Miles, d Sampson Miles, who had Abner, , Hannah, Nathan, and John.

If the early Welsh of Chester were divided in their religious be- y were united in frugality, industry clannish pride in the ancient race them.

Cymric settlers of Chester county, mon with their kinsmen in Merion, possessed of a social refinement advance of some of their neigh- To understand precisely the mode pursued by them here it is neces- explain the conditions which sur- hem in their native land.

Welsh emigrants to Pennsylvania, whom are described as gentle- deeds to them for land here, deed of the Gentry of Wales, but upation they were farmers or

ales, in the spring, the wealthy left his Hendre, or "Permanent taking with him his family ser- is cattle and his sheep. The ould be sent to the higher moun- ut the cattle would be grazed joint or common pasture lands g to the different Hendres. In he farmer would return with his his Hendre, bringing with him mer product of cheese and but- ather his harvest. Later in the he sheep would be brought from and secured in comfortable for the winter."

The Welsh in Chester county farmed their lands in a similar manner, and those who are at all familiar with their habits will note that they often possessed farms, one in the more thickly populated centres which they considered their homes, and another for grazing purposes, further from civilization.

The Chester county Welsh were infinitely better provided than their English neighbors, with books and articles of household luxury. I have noted in inventories, mahogany shaving cases, tea tables and dieing tables, and handsome chests of drawers; feather beds, mirrors and silver-plate are frequently mentioned.

Among other articles of apparel according to old account books, we find beaver hats, coats with silver buttons, embroidered vests and silver mounted riding whips for the men; ginghams of lively color, colored silk hose, silk handkerchiefs, silk gloves, bonnets and Irish linens for the women.

Such articles, you will admit, exhibit signs of inherent refinement and of education. Their homes were so substantially built of stone that many of them stand to-day as solid and comfortable as when first erected.

A recent historian has said that the number of Welsh settlers in Pennsylvania, as compared with those of other nationalities was so small as to have but little, if any effect upon the history of the State.

I have examined, hastily, a number of the tax lists, and other documents of Chester county, for the early years of the 18th century, with a view of ascertaining what proportion of the inhabitants (landholders) at that time were Welshmen.

The result of those lists examined is about as follows:

Aston, Welsh settlers, 3 to 17, English or other nationalities, Bethel, 3 to 11, Birmingham, 4 to 27, Bradford, 2 to 26, Caln, 3 to 14, Charlestown, 15 to 2, Chichester, 7 to 13, Concord, 6 to 45, Conestoga, 11 to 29, Darby, 11 to 56, Edgmont, 7 to 40, Goshen, 11 to 9, Haverford, 25 to 1, London Britain, 20 to 1, Nantmeal, 14 to 3, Pikeland, 19 to 18, Radnor, 40 to none of other races, Tredyffrin, 30 to none, Vincent, 8 to 6.

The total is, in the townships mentioned, 248 Welsh land-holders against 237 of other countries. An examination of other sections would, doubtless produce a more surprising result.

The early Welsh, of Chester county, or their immediate descendants occupied as time went on, many positions of trust under the Provincial Government. Of the High Sheriffs of your county, prior to 1775, six were Welchmen. One of these, John Owen, held numerous other offices.

He was Sheriff 1729, 1735, 1743, 1749-57; member of the Provincial Assembly at periods from 1733 to 1748; was one of the trustees of the Loan office of Pennsylvania, and collector of Excise for Chester county, 1733-1737; he was also a Justice. He married Hannah, daughter of George Maris, and had children, Jane, who married Joseph West, George, who died s. p., Elizabeth, who married James Rhoads, Rebecca, who married Jesse Maris, and Susanna, who married Josiah Hibbard. All of these names are familiar to you as identified in after time, with the history of Chester county and Pennsylvania.

Allied to Sheriff Owen by ties of near relationship were the Humphreys of Haverford, then in Chester county.

Daniel Humphrey, the son of Samuel, of Llangeleynin, came in 1862, and was followed by his widowed mother and his brother and sisters.

Descended in unbroken line, as the old manuscript pedigree of his family, still preserved, proves, from a house so ancient that its history is lost amid the red confusion of forgotten wars, this Welshman became a hardworking farmer of Chester county.

He married Hannah Wynne, upon whose family Dr. S. Weir Mitchell founded his novel, "Hugh Wynne," and had a number of children. His grandson, Joshua Humphreys was born in Chester county in 1751, and died 1838. At an early age he was placed with a firm of ship-builders in Philadelphia, and before he had finished his course, his master died. Young Humphreys was chosen to manage the business, and became, in time, the foremost ship-builder in America.

He is regarded as the first naval constructor of this country, and has been called the father of the American Navy.

After the adoption of the Constitution of the United States he was officially consulted regarding the proposed navy, and his views and plans were finally approved.

The ships which he afterwards designed for the United States, some of which were built in his own yard under his personal inspection, and some elsewhere, were:

The Congress, The President, The Constitution, The Chesapeake, The Constellation, and the United States, and a number of smaller vessels. His brother, Charles Humphreys, was a member of the Continental Congress, and was highly respected for his integrity of character.

Joshua Humphreys' son, Clement, was made the bearer of official despatches to France during the John Adams administration, and gained some fame as a diplomat.

Another son, Samuel Humphrey, born 1778, held the position of Naval Constructor from 1815 to 1824. The Emperior Alexander, of Russia, once repuested him to oversee the making of his Navy, and offered him a salary of $60,000 per annum.

The reply of this Chester county Welshman is worthy of record.

"I do not know," he wrote, "that I possess the merits attributed to me, but, be they great or small, I owe them all to the Flag of my country."

General A. A. Humphreys was the grandson of Joshua. His first active service during the late war was a commander of a division of the 5th Corps of the Army of the Potomac, at the battle of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg he was promoted to Major General, and his subsequent career, a record that sheds great credit upon the county in which his ancestors settled, is too well-known for comment here.

The Welsh of Chester county seem to have inherited, in a considerable degree, the fighting instincts of their Cymric ancestors.

During the War of the Revolution, of the Pennsylvania troops engaged, so far as I can discover from the existing rolls, fully forty per cent. were of Welsh descent and many of these were from this county. I have time, only, to name a few of them.

John Davis entered the Continental army in 1776. He raised a company and served as Captain until the end of the War. He participated, with his company, at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point and Yorktown, and was at the Surprise at Paoli.

In 1800, he was appointed Brigadier General of the Militia of Chester county His son, Dr. Jsaac Jones, was an eminent Surgeon in the Army.

Dr. John Davis, a native of Tredyffrin, Chester county, received the appointment of Surgeon-in-Chief of the Pennsylvania Battalions, in 1776.

Rev. David Jones, the son of Morgan Jones, then a resident of Chester county, was appointed Chaplain of the Continental Army in 1776, and served under Gates, St. Clair and Wayne from 1776 to [illegible].

The Rev. Horatio Gates Jones, son of David, was an eloquent Baptist minister. One of his sons, I. Richter Jones, Colonel of the 58th Pennsylvania Volunteers, was killed at Newburn, North Carolina, in 1863.

Another son, the late Hon. Horatio Gates Jones, was well-known as a historian.

I might mention to you a number of other descendants of the Welsh who took an active part in our struggle for Independence, and if I do, the names of Evans, of Morgan, of James, of Davis, of Lewis, and of Williams, would be most conspicuous.

I may add that the Brigadier General commanding the Pennsylvania Militia, John Cadwalader, though not a native of Chester county, was a kinsman of its early settlers, and that very efficient Commissary-General of the Continental Army, Owen Biddle was of Welsh lineage, and a nephew of John Owen, whom we have mentioned as one of the Sheriffs of Chester.

And last of the list, but first in the ranks of honor and fame, I will barely mention to you the name of Major General Anthony Wayne, of Welsh blood through his mother, to whose memory Pennsylvania has never thought fit to raise any memorial, in return for the blood he shed for her, from the frozen fields of Canada to the burning sands of Florida, and whose bones, hadi t not been for his noble son, would still have remained un-coffined on the desolate shores of Lake Erie.

If the professoin of arms appealed to the Cymric race in Chester county, the profession of the law had its champions.

It would be inappropriate to name those of Welsh blood who are now brilliant members of the Chester county bar, but you will permit me to mention one or two of the descendants of the Welsh settlers of your county who have won laurels in the legal profession.

The first of these in name and place is Ellis Lewis, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. John Evans, another Chester county man, and the son of John Evans, was appointed third Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1777. A still earlier legal light in your county was David Lloyd, who in early provincial times was "a power in the land." Horace Binney, in his "Leaders of the Old Bar," tells us much concerning that most eminent lawyer. William Lewis, who, he says, was born in Chester county in 1745. Of his practice at the bar, Mr. Binney says: "Whatever prerogative had been given by Magna Charta, the Constitution or the law, either to the courts or the people, for the vindication of public justice and order, or for the defense of personal liberty and reputation, had a sleepless guardian in him."

A later Welshman "learned in the law," native in your county, was Eli K. Price, whose works on the law of real estate have made him widely known.

Art, also, has its representatives in a descendant of the early Welsh of Chester county in the person of Joseph Pennell, of London, one of the most skillful etchers of our day.

In the practice of medicine the Welsh have always excelled, and you can doubtless recall to mind a number of physicians of Welsh lineage who have attained distinction in this county.

Of those early physicians of Philadelphia and neighborhood, who by descent, association or influence are at all connected with the county of Chester in early times, I can only name to you as of Cymric blood, Dr. Thomas Wynne, Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, Dr. Lloyd Zachary, Dr. John Morgan, Dr. Cadwalader Evans, Dr. Thomas Parke, Dr. Evan Jones, Dr. John Jones, Dr. John Foulke, Dr. Morris J. Lewis and Dr. James Walker.

Members of the Historical Society of Chester County, I have attempted to-night to bring to your notice, for further investigation and research, the Welsh settlers of Chester county.

The shadow has lengthened upon the dial. More than two centuries have passed since the Cymry settled this county, and your record of the Founders is yet scant and incomplete.

The sun of the nineteenth century is fast going down, and ere it set, I would ask you to gather from every source, for preservation by your Historical Society, what fragments remain of the records and achievements of your Welsh forefathers.

Although it is true that it can not be said that the people and tongue of Wales will answer for Pennsylvania, or for Chester county, at the last day, yet do I hold that Welsh brains and Welsh honor will continue to have their influence in this county and State until "religion and piety, truth and justice," shall cease to be a factor in the affairs of this Commonwealth.

Correspondents on Various Topics

Some More Early Welsh.

Editor News:—I have read with great interest the address, before the Chester County Historical Society, of Mr. Thomas Allen Welsh, on "The Welsh Settlers in Chester County and Their Descendants." Its great research, its grasping of facts, its enthusiasm, clothe it with interest from beginning to end. I am surprised, however, that while the Welsh Friends and Episcopalians and Baptists are made so prominent, there is not a word of reference to their Presbyterian Conference, whose settlement here was early, and whose history, with that of their descendants, is so honorable. Presbyterian Calvinism was and is a great thing in Wales, and Welsh Presbyterianism was a great power in Chester county.

The Great Valley Presbyterian Church, located in Tredyffrin township, the oldest church in the State after the First Church, Philadelphia, was at first a purely Welsh Church. In the beginning of the last century, if not in the closing years of the seventeenth, there were two congregations of Welsh Presbyterians, one in the Welsh Tract and one in the Great Valley. Among them was David Evans, Esq., an elder, who came here in 1701. He had a son of the same name, who grew up a brilliant young fellow, and ran into preaching before he was sent. In 1710, September 20th, the Presbytery of Philadelphia adopted this minute: "Upon information that David Evans a lay person, had taken upon him publicly to teach or preach among the Welsh in the Great Valley, Chester county, it was unanimously agreed that said Evans had done very ill, and acted irregularly in thus invading the work of the ministry, and was thereupon censured."

"Ordered, that Mr. Wilson unite to the Welsh in the Welsh Tract, and Mr. Andrews to those in the Great Valley."

Here, then, were two congregations of Welsh Presbyterians as far back as 1710, how much further back they went I cannot say, but certainly to 1701. They had no church building in the valley, but worshipped in private houses, until 1720, when a church edifice was erected. The Rev. Malachi Jones preached until that time, "as occasional supply in private houses and the woods." The young Mr. Evans became the pastor in 1720, for, though the Presbytery had censured him, it took him under its care and put him through a collegiate and theological education, and he became a man of great mark. The Welsh element appears in the statement that the ground for the church building, a small log house, belonged to John Parry, and "those principally concerned in the establishment were John Parry, Thomas Hubbard, Thomas Martin, Thomas Lloyd, Isaac Davis, John Griffith, Matthew Martin and Thomas James." When the Charlestown Church was formed out of this church in 1743, "the principal men concerned in the organization were David Humphries, Griffith Jones, Anthony Pritchard, Lewis Martin and David John." By the middle of the century Scotch-Irish Presbyterians were settling here in considerable numbers; but the continued prominence of the Welsh in the Valley Church appears from the names in a certain minute of the Presbytery in 1761, which states that the "heads" and "chief of the congregation" were "Messrs. Isaac Davies, Esq., Thomas McKean, Enoch Abraham, John Griffith, Daniel Beaton, John Thompson, James Davis, David Davies, William Hudson, John Christy, Daniel John, Isaac Abraham, Llewellyn Davies, Thomas Waters, Isaac Davies, Thomas Harris, Hugh Reed, William Bell, John Shaw, Hugh Frazer, Thomas Wilson, Robert Stevens, Erasmus Lloyd, Jonathan Davies, Joseph Davies, etc."

Among the names, prominent men in church and State appear all along the line. The General John Davis, of the Continental Army, for instance, who is singled out for special mention by Mr. Welsh, was a son and member of this church, and some of his descendants, and the descendants of others named in the above lists, are still here.

The total omission from the address of all reference to this Welsh Presbyterian element, is the more surprising from the fact that Presbyterianism has flourished and increased more largely than the other denominations which are made prominent in the address, and has become the strongest church in our county. According to the census of 1890, the different denominations had here, Protestant Episcopal, 12 churches and 837 communicant members; Friends, 31 meetings, and 2,857 members; Baptist, 22 churches, 3,557 communicants; Presbyterian, 27 churches, 4,762 communicants. These figures are given not for the purpose of magnifying the one and minifying the others, but as intensifying the surprise that, in such valuable historical paper as that of Mr. Welsh, there is not the slightest reference to the ecclesiastical ancestors of so large and important a part of our population as the Presbyterians are.

R. M. PATTERSON.

West Chester Daily Local News
2 yrs. 1898

Patriotrc D. A. R. at Washington.

What Their Work Means—Who Are in Attendance at What Is Termed the Continental Congress, Etc.

The civil war taught women the art of organization and revealed their importance as patriots. To promote the equality, justice and liberty, the aspiration of civilized man is the noblest ideal a people can foster. It is for this and not for any aristocratic considerations that the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was founded. There are other women as patriotic, but it is only by restricting membership and demanding some specific quality that a high degree of zealous devotion can be assumed. The D. A. R. have very practical ideas about teaching the lessons of American history. One is to preserve the surviving relics of the historic periods. It was a body of women, mostly from this society that preserved Mount Vernon. Flags are displayed, statues raised to revolutionary heroes and everywhere something to tell the child he has a nation deemed worthy of sacrifice.

To-day at ten o'clock the annual meeting, termed the Continental Congress will open its sessions in the Opera House at Washington, D. C. Washington's Birthday being the date fixed. Sessions will continue until Saturday. The election is the most anxious part, the President-General, the highest office being sought after. N o one can hold the office over two years.

There will be an official reception to all members at the Arlington to-night.

Among the items of business will be a memorial to the U. S. Congress to cause to be printed and published, the names, age, occupation and residence and naturity of each head of family contained in the census of 1790.

A new resolution recently passed by the National Board reads:

The National Board of Management cannot accept any communication, written or oral, derogatory to the character of any member of the Society, unless the same be supported by documentary proof, or the accused be present to defend herself, or shall have been furnished with copies of the charges and given an opportunity to defend herself; these communications to be dealt with by the Executive Committee.

Mrs. Daniel Lothrop (Margaret Sidney), author of "The Five Little Peppers" is the National President of the Children's Society.

The headquarters is the Ebbitt House which will be filled with "Daughters."

Representing Chester County Chapter are Mrs. Jane Hibberd Logan, regent, and Miss Mary I. Stille, Historian, Alternate, Mrs. Florence Montford Gheen; delegate and Mrs. Linda M. Hoopes, President of Board of Management, Alternates, and Mrs. Sarah K. Ruth. These are already at the Capital. Mr. and Mrs. Logan are at the Ebbitt, Mrs. Abner Hoopes is the guest of Commander Gheen and family and will be joined by Mr. Hoopes on Friday and the two will visit in Baltimore, with the Wilsons on their way home.

Receptions and other social events, with interesting business meetings will be the order of the week.

With pansy they can say
Our standard is Old Glory,
The flag of stripes and stars;
Now guarded by these fresh reserves,
The loyal D. A. R.'s.

ROYALTY ON THE BOOM

Eager Search Being Made By Persons Who Desire Kingly Ancestors.

OLD RECORDS ARE IN DEMAND

Those Of The Counties Of England Are Most Sought.

Many Applications Being Made For Permission To Examine The Splendid Collection In The Peabody Library—Rare Histories Of Warwickshire, Cheshire, Westmoreland And Hertfordshire Just Received.

A marked stimulus has been given to the study of genealogy by the recent establishment of the Order of the Crown and similar organizations, and persons anxious to trace their pedigrees back to royal families have haunted the Peabody and other libraries in Baltimore ever since it became something of a fad to have a king for a forefather.

Those in charge of the Peabody have been besieged by applicants for information as to the books in which records of crowned great-great-great-grandfathers and grandmothers and granduncles and aunts might be found, and for permission to examine the books. They have answered questions that would have dazed most men. While all kinds of kings are in demand—in fact, almost any old king will do for many who apply—a decided preference is shown for those who have reigned over England.

This preference is plainly shown by the requests for permission to examine the histories of the English counties, the Peabody Library being noted for its fine collection of such books. Of the forty counties, complete records of all but three are now on the shelves. Rare histories of Warwickshire, Cheshire, Westmoreland and Hertfordshire formed part of a consignment of English books which were unpacked yesterday. Almost all of these county histories contain long genealogical lists.

The history of Cheshire is interesting from its containing a transcript of the Doomsday Book, so far as it concerns Cheshire, the transcription having been made in 1649 by a Mr. Squire, from the record itself. The history of Cheshire was compiled by Sir Peter Leycerter, and the volume was published in London in 1673.

The history of Hertfordshire was compiled by M. Salmon, and is dated 1728. Like the Cheshire history, it is a folio and bound in calf. The volume has had at least two owners, judging from the names and dates written on the fly leaf.

The Hertfordshire history gives an account of the county and of its ancient monuments, particularly the Roman. Though not so old as the Cheshire history, one of its owners found it necessary to have the volume interleaved, evidently as a means of strengthening the book in rebinding. The interleaved pages are of a different quality of paper from that on which the text is printed, and are not quite so yellowed by age.

Among the books describing particular places is one of the city of Worcester, in two volumes quarto, by Valentine Green, published in 1796. There is also a history of Worcester Cathedral, published in 1736. A history of Southwell is dated 1787. A quarto, dated 1743, contains "Discourses on the Antiquities of Britain." "The Ecclesiastical Parochial History of the Diocese of London," in two volumes, folio, by Richard Newcourt, is dated 1708. The Hearn edition of Thomas Sprott's Chronicle was published in 1719. An account of the town of Godmanchester, by Robert Fox, was published in London in 1831, and contains the book plate of Cornelius Walford.

Two interesting books of recent date, which are reprints of old manuscripts, are the "Gude and Godlie Ballates," reprinted from the edition of 1567 by the Scottish Text Society, and "Streets and Lanes of Norwich," reprinted from the Norris collection of transscripts.

Sections five and six of Brinkley's Japan published by J. B. Millet, of Boston, have just been received. The fifth volume contains a copy of a painting of the fourteenth century—A portrait of the Zen teacher Rinzai.

West Chester

Daily Local News.

2mo 1898

William Shortlidge.

Concerning the death and funeral of William Shortlidge, brother of Professor Jos. Shortlidge, of Concord, Delaware county, which occurred at his home in Bellefonte, Pa., last week, the following extracts are taken from the papers of that place:

The funeral of the late William Shortlidge took place Friday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from the Presbyterian Church. That large edifice was crowded to the doors with friends and acquaintances of the departed one, all anxious to pay a last tribute of respect to this man whose sterling worth all can testify to. The services were very solemn and affecting. They were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Wm. Laurie, D. D., who spoke very feelingly of the deceased as one of his best friends. His words were full of comfort to the sorrowing ones and brought ears to many eyes.

William Shortlidge was born in Chester county on February 20th, 1831, making his age at the time of death 66 years, 11 months and 26 days. He was the son of George and Martha Shortlidge, who gave him a good education at Greenwood Dell, Chester county. Forty-two years ago he came to Centre county, accepting the position of book-keeper at John Irvin's iron works, at Howard. Soon after he accepted a similar position at the Valentine Iron Works in this place, where he remained for a number of years. Upon retiring from the Valentine service he began the manufacture of lime at what is now known as the Morris Pike kilns. The late Bond Valentine was associated with him and after a successful start they began handling coal and grain, which they continued until the lime industry was sold to A. G. Morris. Shortly after that Mr. Shortlidge got control of the famous "Sunny Side" lime kilns of the Alexander brothers and the firm of McCalmont & Co. was organized with him as manager. The extensive lime, coal and implement business that has been built up by that firm was due almost solely to his business acumen. To-day it is one of the largest enterprises in the county and has a branch at State College, with agencies in all parts of the county.

On May 25th, 1856, he married Rose McCalmont, who survives him, and to them were born six children, four of whom are dead. His two remaining children are Elizabeth Shortlidge Walker, wife of John Walker, and Anna Shortlidge, at home. He leaves three brothers, namely: Prof. Joseph Shortlidge, of Concordville, Delaware county; Prof. Swithin Shortlidge, Leeds, England, and Dr. E. G. Shortlidge, of Wilmington, Del. Two sisters also survive him. They are Lydia Norris, Woodstown, N. J., and Anna Walker, Hockessan, Del.

Col. Shortlidge was a man of strict integrity and honest. He was kind and gracious to those whom he knew were in need, and the good he has done will never be fully known. The loss of such a man will be felt not only by his friends but by the whole community.

Somewhere about 1875 he was first elected to Council and made one of the best in the history of the town. He was placed as Chairman of the Water Committee where he devoted much time to getting the water works in good condition and in seeing that the best water pipes were laid throughout the town. He had the reputation of doing things well and in this way he saved the borough considerable money. After his term expired he took a deep interest in Republican politics and on every election day was found at the polls, ever anxious to see good, efficient men placed in office. He never aspired for office further than being Councilman, and to this office he was elected twice, serving his last term in the present Council as a representative from the West Ward. He was a great friend and admirer of Governor D. H. Hastings and was a member of the Business Men's League of Philadelphia, and attended a meeting held recently in that city. Although he was never a seeker after office he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for Assembly. He, however, had not fully decided to let his name go before the people. One interesting chapter in the life of Colonel Shortlidge was that when he came to Bellefonte there was a rough element here who ran things to suit itself. It was not really safe for a woman to walk the streets, even in daytime, let alone at night. Seeing that these conditions existed Mr. Shortlidge went to Council and asked to be appointed Chief of Police without any compensation whatever. His wishes were complied with and in a very short time a better state of things existed in the town and a woman could walk the streets without fear of molestation.

He was a public spirited, progressive man, thoroughly considerate of those about him and devoted to his family. In his death Bellefonte has lost one of her truly prominent men. His every association was with the town and whatever of success he had was accomplished here, so that the prominence that was his at home was the testimonial of good citizenship bestowed by admiring neighbors. In every movement in which the welfare of the town was in question he was earnestly interested and his work in the Councils were given, not for personal aggrandizement nor from selfish motives, but for the public weal.

With his family, employes and neighbors Colonel Shortlidge was a type of man seldom found. Kind to a fault, considerate of all and a Christian gentleman he goes to his grave, not having lived in vain, and leaving a profound sorrow in the hearts of those who knew and esteemed him.

During the hour of the funeral all the business places in town were closed as a mark of respect to the deceased.

West Chester Daily Local News 1898

A Double Anniversary.

The fifty-second birthday anniversary and the fourth anniversary of the wedding of W. H. Barker was last evening celebrated at his home, in East Whiteland township. A large company of guests assembled, and the evening was spent in a most enjoyable manner, the features being an elaborate supper, dancing and games of all kinds. Mr. and Mrs. Barker were also the recipients of a number of pretty and useful presents. The former was born in the house in which he now lives, but on April 1st he and his wife move to White Horse, in the valley, to keep store. The guests present last evening were: Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Frame, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Curry, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reitenbaugh, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Darlington Bond, Mr. and Mrs. George McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rothe, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. A. Henry and Raymond A. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. John Storm, Mr. George O. Hibberd, Dr. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. W. McCord, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Holland, Miss Clayton, Misses Lou Curry, Ada Thomas, Clara Thomas, Hanna Beidler, Belle Kelley, Kate Templeton, Mary Fetters, Anna Fetters, Viella L. Homsher, Miss Mame Dicks, Miss Mabel Conner, Messrs. Geo. Ottey, Levi Culler, Will Templeton, Jacob Massey, W. M. Graham, Harry Hogg, Harry Wilson, Elmer Wilson, Walter Hibberd, B. Goodwin, Enoch Hershey, Cyrus Margerum, J. M. Stauffer, Joseph Smith, Mr. Kochenderfer.

Taney Family Reunion.

In honor of Abraham Taney's 78th birthday there was a family reunion held at his home yesterday, in East Vincent township, about one mile out of the limits of the borough of Spring City. Four generations were represented, there being six children, twelve grandchildren and four great grandchildren present to assist in celebrating the day and making the occasion one of happiness to the "old folks." For several years past it has been customary for his "kin" to hold a reunion on the anniversary of his natal day.

It not only commemorates it fittingly, but also the wedding days of two of his daughters, Mrs. Martha and Mrs. Margaret Eppehimer, of Royer's Ford. Miss Rebecca Eppehimer, of Royer's Ford, a grand daughter, also first saw the light of day on February 22d. A very enjoyable time was had by every one who was present at the festivities of the day. They were: Rev. H. H. Long, Nathan Hipple, and wife, Oliver Hipple and Miss May Hipple, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hipple, Mrs. Martha Eppehimer and Miss Rebecca Eppehimer, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Taney and Miss Buella Taney, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Eppehimer and Miss Mabel Eppehimer, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Rixstine, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Leasar, Mr. and Mrs. William Taney, Mrs. John Weinert, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Friday, Miss Florence Taney, of Royer's Ford and Spring City; Mrs. Annie Hallmen and Miss Margaret Emery, of Phoenixville; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Minich, East Pikeland.

THE DOCUMENT ITSELF.

ORIGINAL DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IN THIS CITY.

In the Possession of the American Philosophical Society—In Jefferson's Own Handwriting.

A careful research among the archives of the American Philosophical Society of this city has brought to light the original copy of the Declaration of Independence as written by Jefferson, in his own handwriting, amended by the committee of which he was chairman, presented to Congress on June 28, 1776, and adopted July 4.

Dr. J. M. Hays, Librarian of the society, has for some time been making a careful investigation of the history of the paper, and brought out the fact that its complete identification was made in 1825 by John Vaughn, then Librarian of the society, who wrote to Jefferson for that purpose.

In brief, the document was presented to the society by the grandson of Richard Henry Lee, who stated that it was sent to his grandfather July 8, 1776, and had been kept among the Lee family papers. Mr. Vaughn, desiring to authenticate it, wrote to Jefferson, who said that the document as originally written by him was amended by Franklin and Adams, members of the committee of five, but the amendments were trifling and merely verbal. That particular document, he said, he still retained in his possession. He wrote out a fair copy to report to Congress and another like it to send to Lee, who had gone to Virginia because of the sickness of his wife. He concluded his letter by saying, "I think the document Mr. Lee has given you must be of great value."

The Congress amended the report by striking out portions of it, and these had been underlined by Jefferson, who did not send the copy to Lee until July 8. Jefferson had written on the margin "out" where passages were stricken out, and had also in like manner indicated the amendments.

What became of the copy reported was never known. It may have been sent to the printer by the Secretary. It is not in the possession of the Government. This is, therefore, the only copy of the last draft of the paper made by Jefferson before its presentation to Congress now in existence. After its passage he made other copies. In all there are five complete and one partial copy in Jefferson's handwriting. One of these he made in 1783 and sent it to James Madison at his request, and it is now in the possession of the Government.

The formal Declaration, to which the signatures were attached, is now in Washington in the Department of State. It was brought to this city Centennial year and was exhibited in Independence Hall in a large safe with a heavy plate glass door.

The society's document is on four pages of foolscap, written on both sides, and is now enclosed between glass plates. The writing is small and beautifully plain, and is entirely legible, except where the paper had been folded for filing. It has been photographed by Julius Sachse, of the society, and will be reproduced.

A considerable discussion ensued over a lithographed copy of the report in possession of the society, which does not entirely correspond with the one above spoken of. Mr. Hays said the original of the lithograph was in possession of the Department of State. Ex-United States Senator Edmunds said he had never seen it there, and on his motion Mr. Hays was instructed to go to Washington and ask Secretary Sherman to let him see it, so that he could compare it with the lithograph.

There was considerable discussion about a copy which had been sent to the University of Virginia, which was thrown out of the window in a trunk full of Lee papers when the building was burned down in 1895. It is not known whether it was preserved, nor what particular copy it was.

DEATH OF ARTIST NEWBOLD H. TROTTER

His Life Goes Out at Atlantic City at the Age of 71 Years.

As a Gifted Artist He Was Widely Known. As a Friend and Gentleman He Will Always Be Remembered.

Many of our Chester county readers will learn with painful regret that the genial gentleman, kind friend and skilled artist, Newbold H. Trotter, has passed to the great beyond. In telling of his life work we can not do better than reproduce the following from this morning's Philadelphia Ledger:

Newbold Hough Trotter, whose work as a painter of animals was widely known, died at Atlantic City yesterday. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Trotter were residents of this city, but for the past several years they have been spending their winters in Media, Delaware county, and their summers in the country near Cheyney, in that county. They left Media three weeks ago for Atlantic City, because of Mr. Trotter's failing health. Reports of his condition received up until yesterday were to the effect that he was improving.

Mr. Trotter was born in Philadelphia, January 4th, 1827. His father was also born in this same city, and his mother was a native of New Jersey, both parents being descended from English ancestry. He received his earliest education at the Orthodox Friends' Infant School in St. James street, and afterward attended the school kept by Daniel Fuller, on Third street, near Willow. He was then for several years a pupil of Thomas D. James, who had an academy at the southwest corner of Eleventh and Market streets, and about the year 1841 he entered Haverford College, from which he was graduated in 1845.

On leaving college Mr. Trotter entered the wholesale dry goods house of Wood, Abbott & Co., Market street, near Third, with whom he remained a few years. He then became a partner in the firm of Birkinbine, Martin & Trotter, machinists. This firm had contracts for building extensive water works and gas making plants, among which were the West Philadelphia Water Works and the Germantown Gas Works, and they were also engaged in many large contracts for heating and ventilating.

Mr. Trotter withdrew from business in 1858 to devote his entire attention to art, continuing to do so until 1861, when at the beginning of the Civil War he joined the Germantown Home Guards, Captain Marks Biddle, which was mustered into the regiment of Colonel Day and went to the front, taking part in the battle of Antietam. On the return of the command after that engagement the deceased went into the hardware business with his brother-in-law, under the firm name of Trotter & Dawson. In 1867 this partnership was dissolved, when he resumed his profession and continued in it up to the time of his death.

It can be said of Mr. Trotter, like all men who achieve success in his profession, that art chose him for its votary rather than that the choice was voluntarily made by him. The cares and duties of business were onerous to him, but he did not shirk them on that account, rather regarding them with the view of obtaining the opportunity and means of enabling him to satisfy his longing for art. He employed his leisure hours in training has facile hand to reproduce the vivid pictures of his mental creation and the works of nature. His earlier career may be said to have been one long continued and severe period of study. His ruling passion was natural history, which is conclusively shown in his earlier works. His paintings of wild animals have a world-wide reputation.

Several years ago he was engaged by the Government of the United States to paint all the mammalia of North America for a publication issued under its auspices. He completed about thirty or forty of these pictures, when the appropriation was exhausted and the work ceased.

Among his masterpieces, which have been mostly painted to order for distinguished or wealthy patrons and art connoisseurs, and which adorn the salons of many of the elite residences of this and adjoining cities and States, are "After the Combat," "Grizzly Bears," "Wounded Buffaloes," "The Last Strand," "Indian Encampment," and others painted for the War Department under the direction of General Sherman. The late General Sherman was a great admirer of the artist's works—so much so that he had Mr. Trotter paint a picture of the horse he rode during the war.

His most notable historic paintings are his three paintings representing the progress of travel in Pennsylvania during the lapse of fifty years. They were painted to the order of and are owned by Henry H. Houston. A gem of art in this line is his picture, "They Know Not the Voice of Strangers," representing a flock of sheep shrinking from sheep-stealers. His "Signs of Invasion," showing elk discovering the debris of a wood-cutters' camp; "They Only Know," showing polar bears near the remnants of a crushed boat; "Range of the Bison" and "Above the Timber Line" are also among his best known works. His "On the Hills" and "Resting" were at the National Academy in 1874; his "Quiet Nook" and "California Valley Quail" in 1875. To the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 he sent "Wounded Buffalo Pursued by Prairie Wolves."

The deceased was a member of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the Philadelphia Society of Artists, the Art Club of Philadelphia and the Artists' Fund Society, of which later organization he was Vice President. He leaves a widow, a daughter of the late Mordecai L. Dawson, and one son, Dr. Spencer Trotter, Professor of Natural History in Swarthmore College.

It may be said with interest to many home readers that in late years he was a frequent visitor to West Chester, and among his many friends here have been made lately a number of sales of his paintings, among whom may be mentioned M. S. Way, S. B. Russell, Francis Jacobs and District Attorney W. W. MacElree.

Published in the "Nantucket Inquirer & Mirror" - 1 mo. 1 - 1898
Lauriston Bunker - J. C.

Records for 1897.

We present below a list of the births, marriages and deaths recorded with the the town's records for 1897. There were 39 births, 22 marriages and 73 deaths, while last year's records showed 58 births 17 marriages and 99 deaths.

BIRTHS.

January.

2. Rose Hannah, daughter of Arthur B. and Catherine Collins.

13. John J., son of Wallace and Marion O. Gardner.

21. Dorothy Coffin, daughter of Reuben C. and Phebe H. Small.

February.

19. Francis Leroy, son of Edgar W. and Emma F. Wilkes.

21. William Dow, son of George H. and Lydia C. Chadwick.

March.

13. Edward Thomas, son of William W. and Margaret Burgess.

20. Carl, son of Edgar F. and Lillie W. Wyer.

22. Rieta, daughter of Orison V. and Margaret Hull.

24. Eleanor Backus, daughter of Arthur A. and Annie M. Norcross.

April.

5. Adrian, son of Willie F. and Alice Gibbs.

19. Frederick Murray, son of Benjamin B. and Eunice F. McCleave.

28. Alice, daughter of Joseph and Mary Terry.

May.

5. Walter, son of Joseph L. and Annie A. Sylvia.

21. Grace, daughter of John C. and Mary Ring.

22. Alice Pease, daughter of Charles H. and Mary C. Furber.

28. Albert Hussey, son of Charles C. and Etta Morris.

June.

8. Mildred, daughter of Arthur and Catherine Coffin.

12. Isaac, son of Isaac and Clara A. Hills.

13. Gladys Russell, daughter of GeorgeW. and Lizzie A. Burgess.

16. Mabel Hamilton, daughter of Arthur C. and Susan A. Eldredge.

July.

5. Forrest, son of Joseph K. and Aurelia Rogers.

14. Linwood Murray, son of Edgar L. and Florence B. Ellis.

17. Alfred Young, son of James Y. and Emily Frances Deacon.

24. Charles S., son of Charles S. and Emma F. Norcross.

21. Helen May, daughter of Frank H. and Clara J. Thurston.

August.

6. Barbara Patterson, daughter of Thomas B. and Emma E. Bickerstaff.

18. John Frederick, son of John C. and Sarah E. Jones.

21. Lesbia Josephine, daughter of George E. and Mary Thomas.

23. Margaret Caroline, daughter of Roland H. and Elizabeth Coffin.

September.

6. Lena Gloria, daughter of Frank T. and Mary G. Estivo.

12. Frank, son of John C. and Adelaide Mendonca.

28. Elsie May, daughter of Walter and Minnie M. Coffin.

October.

5. A son to George C. and Ada Chase.

11. A daughter to Herbert A. and Lydia G. Tobey.

29. Clara, daughter of John and Mary Brown.

November.

3. Clifton O., son of John E. and Sarah L. Thomas.

14. Emily Guild, daughter of Harry and Grace F. Gordon.

21. Hazel May, daughter of John E. and Hortense L. Backus.

24. Isabella Francis, daughter of William F. and Mary B. Worth.

MARRIAGES.

January.

3. Joseph Brook and Hannah Kenny.

6. Benjamin H. Perkins, Fitchburg, and May W. Brown.

February.

9. George W. Rogers, and Selina Anderson, Boston.

24. John E. Backus and Hortense L. Currie.

March.

5. Chester H. Robinson, Tisbury, and Eunice O. Luce.

April.

8. Matthew Ellis and Grace M. Raymond.

12. George W. Francis, jr., and Etta Louise Wixon, Port Richmond, N. Y.

May.

2. Walter Coffin and Minnie Milne Borden.

25. Thomas H. Giffin, Cambridge, and Charlotte C. Nye.

June.

15. Joshua Blake Langley, Newton, and Anna Coleman Folger.

16. Herbert N. Giles, East Longmeadow, and Lillian M. Worth.

20. Charles I. Williams and Bridget McGowan.

July.

William A. Sulis and Maud lton, both of Needham.

August.

Eugene S. Morris, and Mary E. Boston.

September.

William P. Turner, Jersey City, attie M. Chadwick.
John J. Adams, Stanford, Conn., lizabeth B. Keane.
Clifford M. Fisher, Edgartown, abel W. Parker.
Frank L. Richrod and Clarabel .
Harry A. Tobey and Edith M. lin.

October.

Frank E. Defriez and Mary Fos-ffin.
John A. Garland and Harriet se.

November.

Edgar W. Ramsdell and Lizzie ylvaro.

DEATHS.

January.

Emily F. Mitchell, 48.
George W. Flagg, 80, 7.
Valentine B. Aldridge, 92, 3, 19.
*Rebecca A Crocker, 50, 6.
*Alexander E. Drew, 74, 6.

February.

*Mary W. Brown, 82, 9.
Susan B. Lamb, 92, 0, 7.
Leroy F. Williams, C, 6, 12.
Nathan H. Manter, 77, 8, 18.
Frederick W. Paddack, 84, 5.
*Elizabeth C. Crosby, 81, 0, 10.
Charles C. Chadwick, 23, 10, 25.

March.

Margaret Cary, 81, 10, 12.
Dorothy King, 89, 4.
*Charles A. Grant, 43, 6.
Charles Lefford, 12, 4.
Louisa Long, 76.
*Eliza Ann Gifford, 70, 8, 28.

April.

George A. Crocker, 19, 10, 5.

May.

aroline E. Dunham, 72, 4.
riscilla M. Almy, 78, 0, 21.
Lydia M. Folger, 75, 8.
Albert C. Bartlett, 73, 7.
Betsy P. Chase, 82, 5, 20.

June.

reeman Lewis, 76, 9.
ugusta C. Dunham, 34, 4.
ter H. Chase, 80, 9, 5.
ura A. Hinckley, 77, 0, 7.
lando Sylvia, 65.
Susan C. Veeder, 80, 10, 8.

July.

2. Charles A. Coon, 77, 1, 5.
6. John F. Brown, 57, 7, 15.
7. Nathaniel B. Macy, 56, 5, 5.
10. John E. Spicer, 46, 4, 24.
14. Roland James, 65, 0, 14.
17. Lydia S. Davis, 60, 5, 14.
17. Matthew Barney, 83, 4, 4.

August.

4. Ida A. Parker, 44, 10, 27.
14. Arthur C. Paddock, 41, 8.
15. *Wm. H. Chadwick, 52, 10, 25.
23. *George A. Veeder. 63.

September.

2. Catharine Wood, 85, 1, 9.
2. Love Parker, 96, 9.
3. †Pauline Dunbar, 23.
3. Walter Sylvia, 0, 4, 0.
3. Charles B. Macy, 13, 2, 3.
6. Eleanor B. Norcross, 0, 5, 14.
11. Walter S. Coleman, 2, 10, 6.
20. †Josie P. Houghton, 29, 1, 5.
21. Hepsabeth F. Coffin, 85, 3.
28. *Alida Gardner, 49, 6.

October.

5. Charles M. Thomas, 62, 4.
9. Eva Folger, 35, 5.
10. Frank Mendance, 0, 1, 0.
16. Amos C. Hamilton, 43, 5.
20. Edward C. Morse, 79, 1, 3.
21. Rebecca F. Gardner, 85, 4, 6.
23. *Everett C. Holmes, 21, 2, 5.
24. Lydia M. Brown, 49, 6, 8.
27. Benjamin A. Gardner, 80, 8, 18.
29. *Mary E. Tinkham, 51, 7, 6.
30. *Richard Mitchell, 48, 3, 1.

November.

11. Ann Edwards. 84, 4.
14. *Christopher C. Hussey, 77, 5, 5.
17. *Winnifred B. Coffin, 78
19. Hepsie Coffin, 66, 11.
21. †Elizabeth J. McMillen, 73, 3, 19
25. Mary A. DeWolf, 93, 4, 2.

December.

6. Robert B. Joy, 66, 4.
14. Lydia G. Wilber, 68, 5.
15. Phebe Cartwright, 73, 4.
21. *Joseph L. Enas, 37, 9, 17.
23. Samuel S. Brill, 47, 9, 19.

*Died Abroad. Interment at Nantucket.
†Interment Abroad.

☞ The town Clerk will be glad to correct any errors or omissions if handed to him before January 15th.

DIED.

In Quartz Mountain, Sonora, Cal., Mrs. Charlotte H. Morgan, daughter of the late George Murphey, of this town, aged 64 years.

In New Bedford 25th ult., Mary C., widow of Henry C. Chase, aged 90 years, 7 months.

PURITANS ON THE DEFENSIVE

Ridiculed and Defamed at a New England Society Dinner

[From the Indianapolis Journal, Dec. 25]

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal—The report published in your paper of Dec. 23 of the astonishing performances of the meeting held on Dec. 22 of the so-called New England Society of this city, leaves some of the descendants of the New England Puritans in a state of bewilderment as to the purposes of the society. As stated by the president, the object was "to revere the sacred memory of the homes, the life, the grand history of old New England, to celebrate the virtuous and noble deeds of the men who planned this great Nation." The first speaker, Hon. R. S. Taylor, began by saying that, so far as he knew, he has not a drop of New England blood in his veins; that he knew but little of New England history, literature, the country or the people, and that in youth he did not imbibe any admiration for the New England character, "as the few New England people he knew were rather disagreeable." Then he devoted some time to poetry, which, he said, was "not the mere inflorescence of a glowing imagination," and wound up with some remarks about the prevalence of greenbackism and free-silverism in Michigan and Kansas.

Then Mr. Charles Major, of Shelbyville, the author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," was introduced, and he, according to your report, "used the surgeon's knife in laying bare the fibre of the Puritans in New England." The Puritan, he said, was a "Pharisee"; one "who lost no opportunity to point out his pet virtues to the world and the Lord, lest they might be overlooked by either or both, and who was addicted to canting phrases." Of course he denounced Cromwell and the "Barebones" Parliament. He also descanted upon the "absurd doctrines" of the Puritan religion and "poked fun" at the opposition of the Puritans to dancing and other amusements.

The Rev. Charles H. Percival, of Terre Haute, spoke "partly in a humorous vein and said many bright things," one of which your report omitted, but which the Sentinel report contains, and this was that "the Puritans came over with £5000, which they immediately invested in Massachusetts savings banks and Western farm mortgages."

Some other divines made speeches, and Hon. John A. Finch also made a humorous speech, in which he spoke of the "enormous quantities of rum" consumed by the old Puritans, the inference being, as I suppose, that they were therefore, "rum creeturs."

Now, all this is very humorous, but, as one of the descendants of the old Massachusetts Puritans, I wish to enter a very vigorous denial that the New England Society represents me or my ancestors.

Hume long ago set the fashion for ridicule of the Puritans of England when he said that it made them shudder when they passed two sticks of wood lying crosswise. Nevertheless, Hume admits that English liberty and English constitutional government owed their preservation to the Puritans. We would not, in this day, like to see another Cromwell turning Parliament out of doors at the point of the bayonet; still, without Cromwell and his psalm-singing hosts at Marston Moor, England would have lost all the constitutional guarantees that had been wrested from King John. Cromwell made the English flag respected all over the globe. It was under the reign of his profligate successor that England sunk to the lowest depths of degradation. When De Ruyter had swept the English navies from the ocean, chased them up the Thames and burned them, when the sound of foreign cannon was heard for the first and last time in the streets of London, the "Merry Monarch" was playing games with the dissolute women of his court.

The Puritans left England because they were hunted and persecuted there like wild beasts by Archbishop Laud, the most infamous prelate that England ever knew. Their founding of the colony of Massachusetts Bay was the most notable event in American history, and one of the grandest characters in American history was John Winthrop, the leader and for many years the governor of that colony. One of the speakers at the meeting says that they landed in America "in strawberry time;" he omitted to mention that the next winter they were compelled to live upon clams and roasted acorns, and that many of them perished.

With singular and apparently studied avoidance of historical facts, the speakers at the meeting omitted to mention anything that the old Puritans of Massachusetts did that was worthy of note. One after another of the American colonial governments went down, but for sixty years the Massachusetts Commonwealth defied all the kings of England and yielded at last only to overwhelming power. In this period they had established the right of local self-government; they had formed the United Colonies of New England, and a hundred years before the Declaration of Independence they had laid deep and strong the foundations of a republic. Moreover, during this period they had established free schools and founded Harvard College. They had also carried on with King Philip a war more bloody and destructive in proportion to the population than any other in American history, a war in which six hundred men, the flower of the colony, perished, and nearly the whole country was devastated, and this, too, without the aid of a man or a shilling from England, and I may add without the issue of any "fiat" money.

The laws of the old Puritans were harsh and some of them, like the laws against witchcraft, now seem ridiculous. But, as anyone can see by examining Dillon's "Oddities of Colonial Legislation," their laws were no harsher and no more ridiculous than those of Virginia and most of the other colonies.

The old Puritans were economical in their ways of life. Their families were large and their soil was poor. No great fortunes were made in those days by wrecking railroads and watering stock and cornering wheat. They did not spend their money in gambling and horse-racing, as did your "true gentleman," in the days when "knighthood" was in flower in England and when "chivalry" was in full bloom in America, but they were not stingy in providing comfortable houses for their families, barns for their stock and substantial churches and schoolhouses. They were economical, also, in their public expenditures. In 1646 the General Court of Massachusetts made this declaration, which no modern legislature has ever imitated: "We spend nothing superfluously in buildings, feasting, pensions, public gratuities, officers' fees, or the like; nay, we are ashamed sometimes at our parsimoniousness, but we had rather beare shame and blame than overburden the people. Such as are in chief office amongst us are content to live beneath the power of their places, that they might ease the common charge."

But when the war of the Revolution came, the expenditures of Massachusetts in behalf of the General Government were nearly equal to those of all four of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland, and nearly ten times as much as those of Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. Indeed, without the aid of Massachusetts and the other New England States there would have been no revolution, and Great Britain would today be ruling the Dominion of America instead of the Dominion of Canada. They set the example of resistance to the odious navigation acts when they upset the tea into Boston harbor, and when guards were stationed around the State House in Boston, with cannon pointed at the doors, the attempt to suppress free speech was found to be in vain.

Mr. Fiske estimates that fifteen millions of the descendants of the New England Puritans now inhabit the United States. Wherever they have gone they have impressed upon the community where they went the characteristics which made them a moral, law-abiding, liberty-loving and thrifty people. The first settlement of the great Northwest Territory was at Marietta, by General Rufus Putnam and a New England colony. The first thing they did after building a stockade to protect themselves against the Indians, and houses for their families, was to erect a building for a church and schoolhouse, and the next thing was to establish a code of laws, which, as they had no printing press, they published by nailing a copy to a tree on the banks of the Muskingum. Thus they recognized the cardinal principles of a republican government—morality, education and obedience to law.

I am not a champion of the old Puritan theology. Calvinism was pretty hard doctrine two hundred years ago, and it is pretty hard yet. But this much must be said of the old New England clergy, that they were the steadfast friends of liberty, and that from New England pulpits there never failed to come inspiration to the people in

all their contests with English tyrants. Their sermons and their prayers were very long, and would now seem to be very dry. Still, I cannot say that I approve altogether the sensational performances in some modern churches designed to make churches popular and religion entertaining. I call the attention of the clerical gentlemen who attended the meeting to some recent newspaper accounts of what is going on in "modern" churches. A year or two ago the papers related how a Wisconsin clergyman killed cats in the pulpit by administering nicotine in order to illustrate the direful effects of the use of tobacco. And not long since there was published in the Associated Press despatches from New York a highly entertaining account of the performances at a church fair in New York city, a "Trilby Fair," where the young ladies stood behind a drop curtain which hid all but their bare feet, and how the young men "bid" on each pair of feet for the privilege of taking the owner to supper, and how intense excitement was created by the bidding on a pair of tiny feet with pink toes. And not long afterwards there was sent out from New York, by the Associated Press, a graphic account of an entertainment given in the Bostwick-avenue Baptist Church at Brooklyn. The despatch is dated New York, March 28, 1897, and is entitled "Couchee (whatever that means) in a Church," and proceeds to describe a theatrical entertainment, following closely upon a great revival, given in the church under the auspices of the "Young Men's Temperance League." It tells how a young lady "bounded before the pulpit," dressed "in soft, clinging gown, her black hair hanging about her shoulders," and how she proceeded to act out a love scene between two lovers, "Jack and Nell," who were supposed to be in a swing. "During this recital Miss —— demonstrated the poem by gestures, impersonating the lovers in this swing. When she began no one was shocked, but an unexpected wriggle caused a gasp of horror from a deacon's wife in one of the front rows. 'Regular coucheecouchee,' she said, under her breath. As the poem approached the climax Miss ——'s gestures waxed faster. She would stop for a while, make the movement necessary to keep the swing going, and then run about the pulpit like mad as the swing was supposed to reach its highest point among the tree branches. The poem and the dancing, if such it could be called, ended by Miss —— raising her gown slightly, and giving a kick as she was supposed to clear her skirts of the swing. At the same time she smiled at the audience, and some say she winked."

After this highly exhilarating performance a "Judge ——" gave a very funny recitation, in which he repeated a conversation between a little boy and his mother.

"Mamma," he said, "who made me?"

"God, my son."

"God has been doing some good work around here lately, has n't he, mamma?"

There are still left in this country some people who prefer the old Puritan minister, with his hour-glass and his long sermon, to the cat-killing Wisconsin kind of preacher, and a great many who would rather take their daughters to one of the old New England churches than to New York church entertainments of the kind above described.

DANIEL WAIT HOWE

Indianapolis, Dec. 24.

West Chester Local News. 8mo 27. 1898.

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THE CLAN COPE -AND ITS BRANCHES.

A Paper Read by Gilbert Cope, the Historian, at Lenape To-Day.

SOME EARLY ENGLISH GENERATIONS.

How the Emigration to This Country Was Made and Where Descendants Are Now to Be Found—An Interesting Story Which Concerns Many Who Are Related by Marriage to the Original Family—The Genealogical Tree From Root to Branch.

Following is a highly interesting paper which was read at Lenape to-day at a reunion of the Cope family, by Gilbert Cope, of North Church street:

To John G. Cope and my other kindred assembled at Lenape on the Brandywine:—A few days ago I returned from a gathering of the Cope Family at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, where about 200 of the descendants of Oliver Cope, living mostly in the adjoining counties of Jefferson, Harrison and Belmont, met to enjoy social intercourse and inaugurate what is proposed to be an annual event in the family history. There I read a paper giving some account of the early generations of the family and their English ancestry, and as none of those now assembled was then present I propose to rehearse the story on this occasion, it being as follows:

To my kindred, assembled at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, 8th-mo. 17th, 1898:—In the year 1856, as a boy of 16, I accompanied an older brother on a visit to the family of Thomas Savery, near Parkerville, Chester county, Pa., where we took tea. During the conversation around the table Elizabeth Savery, a maiden sister of the host, remarked that she had recently visited Morris Cope (No. 123), and he had shown her some account of the Cope Family which he had collected; and she thought it very nice to have an account of one's family. The subject was new to me, but it produced sufficient impression that when, several months later, a distant relative and descendant of the Copes wrote to my father, asking for the family history, I recalled the remarks of Elizabeth Savery. My father addressed a note to Morris Cope and the latter forwarded his brief account, which covered about a sheet of foolscap paper. Before forwarding this to the inquirer, Minshall Painter (No. 395), I copied it, and thereby caught the disease which has never left me. During the summer of 1857 I made some effort to extend the record, and early in the year 1858, being on a visit to Fayette county, Pa., I obtained the names of a large number of descendants from John Cope, the pioneer settler in that county. The final result, as some of you may know, was the publication of a book in 1861, containing over 3000 names of descendants from our first American ancestor. I had seen only one such work, the Sharpless Family History, which one might put in his vest pocket, and in this new field did not produce such a work as larger experience would have done. The concluding lines are as follows: "I suppose by going to England, a person might ascertain much in regard to our family prior to Oliver Cope."

A REMARK THAT BORE FRUIT.

This remark was destined to bear fruit. Years afterward a younger member of the family, James B. Cope (No. 1390), went to England, and has since made that land his home. Stimulated by my suggestion he spent considerable time collecting the history of our ancestors on that side of the water, and published the result in a work entitled "Memoirs of the Copes of Wiltshire." From this work I shall quote or condense an account of the generations of our family prior to the emigration to Pennsylvania, and without troubling you at present with the various authorities on which his statements are founded.

THE COPES IN ENGLAND.

At a very remote period the Cope family held considerable estates in Northamptonshire, but their early history is unwritten or lost. Cope in Domesday signifies a hill, says M. A. Lower; the name is of Anglo-Saxon origin, perhaps that of some sturdy Thane's house, which had weathered the repeated storms of Norman oppression. Thanes they certainly were, and not churls, in the remotest period of their written history, noble and gentle men, time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

It is in the troubled reign of King Richard the Second that the curtain is first lifted. We find the family then established among the pleasant glades and woodlands of Northamptonshire, on the borders of Bucks and Oxon, where they had probably lived for many generations.

John Cope, esquire, a gentleman of much wealth and influence, represented Northamptonshire in the last Parliament of the unhappy Richard; and in the year 1398 we find him purchasing, for 100 marks, the manorial estate of Deanshanger. This estate, which comprised 900 acres of pasture and arable, besides forest land, lay on the banks of the Ouse, where Whaddon chase and Whittlebury forest approach it on either side, and had lately escheated to the Crown.

IN FAVOR WITH THE KING.

In 1399, the first year of King Henry the Fourth's reign, we find that John Cope, "in consideration of the good services which he had rendered to the king, obtained an exemplification of the last king's grant, and," here is the important part, "a remission of the 60 marks then remaining unpaid of the purchase money." In the same year it seems he had a grant of divers other lands, tenements and rents in Wickden, Wickhamman, Pesenham, Stoney-Stratford, Pokesley, Whitefield, Denshanger and Moghemoncotes in the county of Northampton. Again, we read that King Henry the Fourth, in the fifth year of his reign, 1404, "granted unto John Cope, his Esquire and Beloved Servant, for reward of his good and faithful service, the Mannor of Westbury in the county of Bucks, of the value of xx marks a-year, which came to the Crown by the attainder of Sir Thomas Shelley, Knt."

In the year 1400, Henry made him high sheriff of the county, and the same office was again conferred upon him in 1404. He represented the county in four successive Parliaments under the new king, and at last died in 1415, the second year of Henry the Fifth's reign.

ADDING TO THE FAMILY ARMS.

What the services were which won him the favor of Bolingbroke, how he upheld his cause with rugged eloquence in the Commons' house, or how he levied troops to swell the army of sixty thousand men that took King Richard at Conway, we may never know, but it is certain that he and his posterity were faithful to the house of Lancaster through all the Wars of the Roses, until, at last, Henry the Seventh gave his descendants three red roses of Lancaster, and three fleurs-de-lys of France, "in honorable augmentation" to the family arms.

Mr. George Baker, in his History of Northamptonshire, speaking of the Copes, who had then removed into more southern counties, writes as follows: "From him," that is, John Cope, esquire, of Deanshanger, "sprang all the branches of this once numerous and opulent family."

The manor of Deanshanger, passing through four descents of his male issue, John, Stephen, John and Edward, fell at length, in 1512, into the possession of Anne, a child of twelve years, sole heiress of the ligne ainee. Upon her marriage it passed out of the family, together with the manors of Helmdon, Clipston, Newbold, Guilsborough and Spratton, which had also descended to her.

HOW THE NAME SURVIVED.

It is to John Cope's third son, William, that we owe the perpetuation of his name. William was succeeded by Alexander, and he by William, afterwards Sir William Cope, of Hanwell, near Banbury.

Alexander Cope seems to have been seized of the manor of Grimsbury, adjoining the borough of Banbury, but on the Northamptonshire side of the Cherwell; at least this was the early home of his son William.

AN INTERIM AS TO HONOR.

Meanwhile the sceptre had passed from the house of Lancaster. Under the reigns of Edward the Fourth and Richard the Third, we read of no more honours for the Copes; but with the accession of Henry the Seventh prosperity was restored to the family. William Cope, of Grimsbury, became the King's Cofferer, or, as we say now, Keeper of the Privy Purse, an office which he seems to have held throughout the reign. It was to him that the Roses and the Fleurs-de-lys were granted as a coat of augmentation. The ancient coat of arms of the family is blazoned thus: "Gules, on a fesse argent, a boar passant sable; the new coat: Argent, on a chevron azure, between three Red Roses of England slipped proper, as many Fleurs-de-lys or." The present crest of the family: A dragon's head gules, issuing from a fleur-de-lys or, was also granted to William Cope at this time, "the dragon being one of Henry the Seventh's supporters." We also learn from Dale's "Collection of Pedigrees," that the following "coat was sometimes used by William Cope the Coferer, as a Badge of his Office:" "Argent, 3 coffers

Sable, the Keyhole and Hasps etc. all Or, hanging in an antique compartment Shield upon a Trunk of a Laurel Tree."

A MAN OF GREAT WEALTH.

Sir William Cope, for he received the honor of knighthood at the hands of his prince, possessed much wealth. It was he who sold the "great lordship of Wormleighton" to Sir John Spencer, ancestor to the powerful Earls of Sunderland. He bought lands, too, in Somersetshire and Wiltshire, and he it was who bought, in 1502, the domain of Hanwell, destined to be the seat of his descendants for generations. Here he built a goodly castle, a huge quadrangle, guarded at each corner by a high tower, the whole buttressed and battlemented. Notwithstanding this appearance of strength the castle was not really strong. The use of artillery had become general and the mediaeval fortress was fast giving place to the Tudor mansion. The great Gothic ramparts and keeps, so long impregnable, offered no adequate resistance to bombardment and cannonading. So at Hanwell we find, as it were, the admission of this fact; that is to say, there is no effort to secure real strength; even in the towers, the heavy walls are pierced by mullioned windows, instead of the narrow loopholes of an earlier period.

ADORNED A CHAPEL.

Besides this great work, Sir William added decorations to a chapel of the ancient parish church of Banbury. He filled the windows of this chapel with glass, long admired for beauty and richness of coloring; and here, in 1513, his body was laid beneath "a monument of black marble." The church and chapel and the marble tomb have all perished, and all that remains of Sir William Cope, the Cofferer, is a portrait by Holbein, in the gallery of his remote descendant, the present Sir William Cope of Bramshill—all that remains, at least, besides the good report of a life of liberality, benevolence and faithful service to his king.

Sir William was married twice; first to Agnes, daughter and coheiress of Sir Robert Harcourt, of Stanton Harcourt, knight banneret and knight of the bath, who was standard bearer to King Henry the Seventh at the battle of Bosworth Field. By her he had a son, Stephen, of whom we shall have to speak hereafter. Secondly he was married to Jane, daughter of Sir John Spencer, of Hodnell, and heiress to her brother Thomas. Jane Spencer became the mother of Anthony, afterwards Sir Anthony Cope, Chamberlain to Queen Katherine Parr, an ardent Protestant, and author of several pious and learned works.

SIR ANTHONY COPE, THE SCHOLAR

We can not here do better than to read at some length in Sir W. H. Cope's introduction to 'Cope on the Psalms.' Sir Anthony Cope was born probably at some time between the years 1490 and 1500. There is documentary evidence that he was not twenty-six years old at his father's death in 1513; and he must have been married before 1518, for his son was thirty-three years of age when he succeeded him. It appears from the will of his grandfather, John Spencer, that his mother was married before 1496, and he was her eldest son. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford; and on the completion of his studies in that University, traveled in to France, Germany and Italy.

"He visited the various Universities in those countries, and associating with the learned men and distinguished scholars who at that period were attached to these foreign schools of learning, became, as Anthony Wood informs us, an accomplished gentleman, and one of the most learned men of the period in which he lived.

"On his return from abroad, he seems to have been attached to the Court of Henry VIII; and he succeeded to the estate and mansion of Hanwell, which had been bequeathed to him by his father on his attaining his twenty-sixth year.

"It appears that Anthony Cope was the author of many works, besides that which forms this volume." Most of these have been lost, "but one other, however, of his literary productions has been preserved; namely, a work entitled, 'The History of Two Most Noble Captains of the World, Anniball and Scipio, of Their Dyvers Battailes and Victories," which he published in 1544. This book, as it were of ancient chivalry, seems to have become popular, not only with the soldiers of his own day, but with those of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

"Soon after the formation of Queen Katherine Parr's household, about 1543, he was appointed her Vice Chamberlain. He afterwards became her Principal, or Lord Chamberlain. He was attached to the household of this Queen until her death in 1548. It was in the beginning of this, the last year of her life, that he offered her his work on the Psalms as a New Year's gift. The full title is, 'A Godly Meditation upon xx select and chosen Psalmes of the Prophet David, as wel necessary to al them that are desirous to have ye darke wordes of the Prophet declared and made playn; as also fruitfull to suche as delyte in the contemplation of the spiritual meanyng of them. Compiled and set furth by Sir Anthony Cope, Knight.'

"His will is dated at Hanwell, where he died on the 5th of January, 1551. According to the directions of his will, he was buried in the Chancel of the parish church at Hanwell, but no monument or inscription now exists to his memory."

STEPHEN COPE.

We now return to Stephen Cope, the elder brother of this Anthony Cope. Disinherited of the family mansion and estates by his father, as was Sir John Cope by his brother more than a hundred and fifty years later, he, too, sought a home in Hampshire. He established his house in Bedhampton, in the parish of Havant, a flat, dreary land, extending between the Bere Forest and Hayling Island, barely raised above the sea level. He was married to a young lady not really related to him, but curiously connected. She was Anne, daughter of William Cope's second wife, Jane Spencer, by her second husband, William Saunders, esquire, of Banbury. This young lady, in default of brothers, was coheiress with her sisters of the paternal estate, and no doubt helped to restore her husband's impaired fortunes. He, too, probably retained his office of Sergeant of the Poultry until the death of King Edward the Sixth.

He left four sons, Thomas, Anthony, John and William, and one daughter. The eldest son, Thomas, died without issue. Anthony, however, succeeded to the house and estate of Bedhampton, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and was married to Anne, daughter of Sir Humphry Stafford, of Blatherwyke, Northamptonshire. She probably brought her husband a substantial marriage portion; at any rate he was succeeded in his chief estates by his son George, and the house at Bedhampton flourished for several generations.

Sir Humphry Stafford of Blatherwyke was descended, through an illustrious line, from Milicent de Stafford, only child and heiress of the great Baron, Robert de Stafford, lord of fifty-one knight's fees, buried at Stone in 1170. She was married to Hervey Bagot, who thence forward took the surname and title de Stafford. Her great-grandfather was Robert de Toeni, governor of Stafford Castle under William the First. He was ancestor to the Earls of Stafford and the great Dukes of Buckingham, besides the Staffords of Sandon, Grafton and Blatherwyke. He was a younger son of the powerful Ralph, Baron de Toeni, hereditary standard-bearer of Normandy.

THE ELDEST SON DISINHERITED THRICE.

We have seen that George Cope succeeded to the paternal mansion and chief estates, yet George was the second son. This is the third time in this family that the eldest son has been, as it were, disinherited of his birthright, and a younger brother or cousin preferred. In this case we are quite ignorant of the reason for such a course.

John, the eldest son, went away into Wiltshire. We do not read whether he received the Wiltshire lands acquired by the family three generations before; we only know that he lived and died in the parish of Marden, among the downs, eight miles south of the curious little town of Abury or Avebury, afterwards a temporary home of Oliver Cope the Colonist.

SOME FAMILY WILLS.

John Cope made his will on the 11th of August, 1613, of which the following is a copy:

Memorandum. That the eleaventh daye of August Anno Domini 1613 John Cope of the Parish of Marden in the Countie of Wiltes Gentleman beinge sicke in bodie but of perfect mynde and me[illegible] (thanckes be given to the Almig[illegible]) havinge a purpose to settle and di[illegible] of his estate did make and ordeyn[illegible] last Will and Testament nuncupativ[illegible] manner and forme followinge that is[illegible] say First he did bequeath his Soule in[illegible] the handes of the Almightie whoe gav[illegible] it and his bodie to be buried in th[illegible] Church of Marden Item he did give and bequeath unto Jane his eldest daughter fower hundred poundes It'm he did give and bequeath unto his daughter Martha fower hundred poundes Item He did give and bequeath unto his daughter Anne Twoe hundred pounds and these their portions to be delivered to them wthin or aboute the compasse or tyme of sixe monethes nexth after the daye of their marriage and yf it happen or chaunce that either of them doth decease before their daye of marriage then the portion of the said deceased shall redound unto her or them then living Item he did give and bequeath unto his brother Edward Cope twentie nobles yerlie to be paid or delivered unto him after the decease of his mother during the terme of the lives of his Executrix and the said Edward Cope and not otherwyse Itm he did give and bequeath unto the poor Inhabitants of Havent in the

County of South five poundes It'm he did give and bequeath unto the poore of the Devizers and those poore of the Devizers greene five poundes It'm he did give and bequeath unto the poore of the Parish of Chirton fortie shillings It'm he did give unto the poore of the Parish of Marden fortie shillings It'm he did give unto the poore of the parish of Willsford fortie shillings The rest of his goodes and chattles moveable and unmoveable he did give and bequeath unto his wife Jane whome he made appointed and ordeyned his whole and sole Executrix of this his last Will and Testament in the presence and hearing of Edward Weston John Knight Alice Pearce.

This will was proved on December 2d of the same year.

Edward Cope, the younger brother, lived in the neighboring parish of Brixton Deverill, where we find his annuity of twenty nobles assessed in a subsidy of James the First's reign. His will is lost, but that of his widow, Maud Cope, proved May 10th, 1635, is curious on account of the small sum left to both her sons. It is useless to search the cause of this, for we have no clue. Perhaps they had already been provided for by the father; certainly the mother had but little to leave, and her husband's annuity must have ceased. At all events she wrote as follows: "I Mawde Cope of Codford St. Peter Widowe doe give unto my two Sonnes John Cope and Edward Cope xii£ a peece. All the rest of my goods I give and bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth Snowe whom I make my whole Executrixe."

This is the entire will. Maud Cope was at that time living in the parish of Codford St. Peter, between Brixton Deverill and Marden, where her son John was buried in 1656. His wife survived him until 1670. Their common grave is in the Marden churchyard. Their wills have not been found; perhaps they made none. At the best they could have had but little to leave, and that little had to be divided amongst eight children. That is to say, we know the names of eight—John, Oliver, William, Richard, Thomas, Margaret, Lucy and Joan. There may have been others besides.

Oliver went to try his fortune in London, but John, the eldest, lived in his native county, and farmed land in the parish of Chisledon. His will was made on September 19th, and he was buried on October 4th of the fatal year, 1649, which saw the shameful execution of King Charles the First—a black year in the annals of England. The following is a copy of his will:

The last Will and Testament of me John Coape being of perfecte memory September the 19th 1649 Imprimis I commit my soule into the hands of God when it shal please him to cal for me by death out of this world and my body to the grave in hope of a glorious resurrection and my worldly goods I do bequeath in manner and forme following. First I make my wife Executrix lickewise I give her my ground commonly called Staffords March and three acres of land dureing her widowhoode and then my son Oliver to have it at his owne disposall and in case he dy my child unborne shall have it one the same tearms and in case that dy my Wife shall have it dureing her natureal life and if she dy before my lease be expired then to my elder Brother and second if they dy then my sisters in ordere. Secondly I give to my son Oliver six sheep but his mother to have the profit of them till he come to one and twenty years ould for his keepeing Thirdly I give to my child unborne six pounds and six sheep and the profits to its mother till it be one & twenty years ould for its keepeing likewise my son Oliver shal give it Ten pounds when my lands above named fals to him flourthly I give to my Father a suite of cloathes and to my Father and Mother Forty shillings and to my Brothers and Sisters Thomas Richard Margret Lucie and Joane Cope Five shillings a peece. In Witnesse where of I have put to my hand. John Coape x his marke in the presents of Oliver Calley Richard Charmer.

The will of Oliver Cope, of London, dated June 13th, 1657, contains the following clause: "Item I give to Oliver and John Cope, sonns of John Cope deceased the summe of five shillings to be to each of them paid after my death."

In the Marden churchyard are two tombstones, side by side, containing the following inscriptions:

(First Headstone).

Sacred to the memory of John son of Edward and Maude Cope who died June 12th 1656.

Also to Margaret his Wife who died on the 10th March 1670.

(Second Headstone).

Sacred to the Memory of John, son of John and Margaret Cope. He died in Chisledon Parish and was buried here the 4th October 1649.

It may be remarked here that these tombstones have become so weather-worn that only an expert can read the inscriptions.

The will of John Cope of Chisledon was not proved until October 14th, 1651, at which time letters of administration were granted to his son, Oliver Cope, the widow renouncing her right thereto by the following instrument:

Know all men by these Presents that I Elizabeth Cope of Avebury in the county of Wiltes Widow and Relict of John Cope late of Chisledon in the County of Wiltes * * * doe freely voluntarily and absolutely renounce the bennefitt of my Executorshipp to the last Will and Testament of my said late Husband John Cope deceased And doe desire that Administracon of my said Husband's goods and chatles with my said Husband's last Will and Testament annexed may be granted to Oliver Cope, sonne and heire of the said John Cope And I doe hereby soustitute and appoynt Mr ffrancis Saintbarbe Notery Publige to be my true and lawfull P'tier to appeare for me before any competent Judge in this behalfe. * * * Given under my hand and seale the second day of January 1681 her mark x Elizabeth Cope Sealed and delivered in the presence of John Traylowe John Harper.

Although this is dated in January it was executed subsequently to the granting of letters to Oliver Cope, as at that date the year began on the 25th of March, and January was the 11th month of the year.

The bond which Oliver Cope gave in the sum of £60, for the faithful performance of his administration describes him as of Avebury, tailor, and his bondsman was Noah Crooke, of Chrisledon, also a tailor.

BOUGHT LAND OF PENN.

Prior to this, or on the eighth and ninth of September, 1681, Oliver Cope, of Awbry , in the county of Wilts, Tayler, had purchased from William Penn 250 acres of land to be taken up thereafter in Pennsylvania. We have no evidence that Oliver or any of his family had joined with Friends, though it is likely that some of the latter had determined to try their fortunes in the new world, and that he was thus induced to purchase land in the new province.

With a view to profits in the way of trade and speculation,an association was formed, styled "The Free Society of Traders," which was a stock concern, but just what the Society did beyond purchase land in Pennsylvania, I am not prepared to say; though trade and commerce were evidently a part of the design. In the list of subscribers, probably in 1682, was Elizabeth Cope, in the sum of £25. Many years after this the affairs of the Society were closed up and dividends declared to those who could prove their right thereto. Thus, "At an Orphans' Court held at Philadelphia, March 25th, 1730; William Dean produced a receipt for twelve pounds,ten shillings, paid by Elizabeth Cope, of Wiltshire, (widow), which entitles said Dean to his share of the dividend of the stock aforesaid allowed."

At the time of publication of the family history, 1861, this entry was not understood, because there was nothing explanatory in the minutes of that term of court. By what chain of title William Dean became entitled to this dividend remains unknown. As the sum was only half the original subscription it may have been the share of John, the other son of Elizabeth Cope.

The deeds of lease and release, as they were termed, by which William Penn conveyed land to Oliver Cope, were recorded in Philadelphia. The original of the lease is now in possession of Edward C. Painter, of Wilmington, Del., and a phototype copy is here presented to-day.

WHEN THE FIRST COPE ARRIVED HERE.

The time of the arrival of Oliver Cope and family in Pennsylvania has not been determined with certainty, but it is supposed to have been about the spring of 1683. On the 7th of 5th-month (July, O. S.,) 1683, he obtained a warrant from William Penn, directing the surveyor to lay out 100 acres on a branch of Naaman's Creek, New Castle county, (William Penn having also become the proprietor of the territory now constituting the State of Delaware, by purchase from the King's brother, James, Duke of York,) and upon this he doubtless settled, though the survey was not actually completed until the 12th of 11th-month, 1685. Oliver did not take up this land as part of his purchase before leaving England, and this latter was located in Birmingham township, Chester county, November 8, 1684. This was then far back in the woods. On the 31st of 8th-month, 1691, he obtained a warrant for 30 acres additional to his place of settlement, and on the 15th of February (12th-month, O. S.,), 1692, a patent or deed of confirmation for the whole was given to him. For this he was to pay "one English silver penny" for each acre as an annual rent to William Penn or his heirs.

Not being quite satisfied with his possessions, Oliver Cope obtained a further warrant, in 1692, for 70 acres, to make up his quantity to 200 acres, but this does not appear to have been executed during his life. On the 10th of December, 1695, he conveyed his land in Birmingham to Robert Pyle, for £21, not a bad return for the £5 invested, though it

Continued on page 164.

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CENTS A WEEK.

T OF THE PEACE TREATY

ACT COPY MADE PUBLIC BY THE
VASHINGTON AUTHORITIES.

S ACCURACY OF THE NEWSPAPERS

REAT MASS OF DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANY THE TREATY.

THE CONSULAR CORRESPONDENCE

STATEMENTS MADE BY MAJOR GENERALS MERRITT AND GREENE.

[SPECIAL TO THE PUBLIC LEDGER.]

Washington, Jan. 5.—A canvass of the Senate by the supporters of the Peace Treaty makes it certain that its ratification will be secured without ...

AUGUST 19, 1898.

issued a proclamation of thanksgiv
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The Texas sank the cruiser Rei
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mouth, N. H., with 692 Spanish prison-
ers, including Admiral Cervera and Capt. Eu-
late, of the Vizcaya.
July 11.—Artillery attack on Santiago was report-
ed to have begun. Gen. Miles reached Cuba.
July 12.—Gen. Toral again refused to surrender
Santiago.
July 13.—Gen. Miles reported that a truce had
been arranged until noon July 14 at Santiago.
Admiral Dewey reported having sent the
Raleigh and Concord to Grande Island, Subig
Bay, on information that insurgents had been
prevented, on July 7, by a German ...

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All Prices and Cheap

Lansdowne, Pa.

nual meeting and solicits a good at-
dance. Mrs. Jackson asked for more
istance in the Flower Mission work.
couraging help was offered. The
eting then adjourned.
SUPT. PRESS WORK

ONG WEST CHESTER PIKE

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

THE WAR IN BRIEF.

ary 24, 1898.—The battleship Maine ordered to Havana.

February 9.—The De Lome letter published.

February 10.—De Lome resigns and his resignation accepted at Madrid.

February 15.—Destruction of the Maine in the harbor of Havana.

March 8.—Congress votes unanimously and without debate for a defense fund of $50,000,000.

March 28.—United States Board of Inquiry reports that the Maine was blown up by external mine.

April 11.—President McKinley sends his Cuban message to Congress.

April 20.—The Government sends its ultimatum to Spain, and the Queen Regent opens the Cortes with a warlike speech. The Spanish Minister at Washington asks for his passports.

April 21.—Minister Woodford asks for his passports at Madrid, and leaves for Paris.

April 22.—War opens with the Nashville's capture of the Buena Ventura and the New York's capture of the Pedro. Havana harbor declared in a state of blockade.

April 23.—President calls for 125,000 volunteers.

April 24.—Spain declares war.

April 25.—Congress declares that war began on April 21 by act of Spain. States called upon for their quota of troops.

—Chairman Dingley reports war revenue bill to the House. England publishes her neutrality, dated April 23, reciting that "a state of war unhappily exists," etc. Spain appeals to the powers.

—Matanzas earthworks shelled and silenced by New York, Puritan and Cincinnati.

—Gunboat Guido made a prize by monitor Terror.

—Admiral Dewey's Asiatic squadron sails from Mirs Bay to Manila, and the Spanish fleet leaves Manila to meet him.

April 28.—Congress agrees to a naval appropriation bill of nearly $47,000,000.

—House passes bill for popular bond issue of $500,000,000. Naval bill passes the Senate. Spanish fleet leaves Cape Verde Islands.

May 1.—Spanish fleet demolished by Commodore Dewey in the Bay of Manila. Eleven Spanish warships completely destroyed.

May 4.—The fighting ships of Admiral Sampson's squadron sailed from Key West, after preparing for a long stay at sea.

May 10.—The Spanish Cortes voted the war credits.

May 11.—Major-Gen. Merritt was ordered to the Philippine Islands as Military Governor.

May 12.—News was received of the arrival of the Spanish Cape Verde squadron at Martinique, West Indies. The gunboat Wilmington, the torpedoboat Winslow and the auxiliary gunboat Hudson, while in Cardenas Bay, were attacked by Spanish batteries and gunboats. Ensign Bagley and four of the Winslow's crew were killed, and the town of Cardenas was shelled.

May 13.—Rear-Admiral Sampson reported that he had bombarded the forts at San Juan, Porto Rico, with a loss of two men killed and six wounded, the American squadron being uninjured. The Flying Squadron, under Commodore Schley, sailed under secret orders from Hampton Roads. The St. Louis broke the telegraph cable between San Juan, Porto Rico, and St. Thomas.

May 14.—The Spanish fleet was reported at Curacao, off the Venezuelan coast, and Admiral Sampson was off Puerto Plata, Haiti.

May 16.—The Spanish fleet left Curacao, and Admiral Sampson's fleet was reported off Cape Haitien.

May 18.—The Oregon was announced as safe by Secretary Long.

May 19.—Spain's Cape Verde fleet was reported to have reached Santiago de Cuba. Commodore Schley's fleet, which reached Key West Wednesday, was expected to leave for a secret destination.

May 22.—The cruiser Charleston sailed from San Francisco for Manila, via Honolulu.

May 24.—Admiral Cervera's fleet was reported bottled up in Santiago harbor by the American fleets. The Oregon arrived at Jupiter, Fla.

May 25.—The President called for 75,000 more volunteers. The transports Australia, City of Peking and City of Sydney, with 2,500 soldiers, left San Francisco for Manila.

May 29.—Commodore Schley reported sighting the Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor.

May 30.—Gen. Shafter was ordered to embark 15,000 or more troops at Tampa. Santiago was thought to be their destination.

May 31.—Spanish reports were received of the bombardment of Santiago forts by Commodore Schley.

June 1.—Details were received of the bombardment of the Santiago forts by Commodore Schley on May 31, with the Massachusetts, Iowa and New Orleans.

June 2.—The House of Representatives passed an urgent deficiency bill, carrying nearly $18,000,000 for war expenses.

June 4.—Admiral Sampson reported that Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson, with a volunteer crew of seven men, had, on June 3, sunk the collier Merrimac in the Santiago harbor channel, shutting in Cervera's fleet. Hobson and his men were made prisoners. The Senate passed the war revenue bill by a vote of 48 to 28.

June 6.—Further bombardment of Santiago reported. The House sent the war revenue bill to conference, noncurring in Senate amendments.

June 7.—Admiral Sampson reported having silenced, on June 6, the Santiago fortifications without injury to American ships. The monitor Monterey and collier Brutus left San Francisco for Manila.

June 9.—The House agreed to the conference report on the war revenue bill by vote of 43 to 22.

June 11.—Six hundred marines from the Panther, who had landed at Caimanera, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, June 10, under protection from the Marblehead, were attacked by Spaniards, four Americans being killed and several wounded or missing. The Spaniards retreated.

June 13.—The President signed the war revenue bill. The Santiago expedition, of over 15,000 troops, left Key West, convoyed by warships.

June 14.—Continued fighting at Caimanera was reported, two Americans and seventeen Spaniards being killed.

June 15.—The second expedition to Manila, on 5 transports, sailed from San Francisco. Mount Vesuvius fired her dynamite guns at Santiago forts, for the first time, with destructive results.

June 16.—News came of a third bombardment of Santiago by Admiral Sampson's squadron. The Caimanera fort was reduced by the Texas, Suwanee and Marblehead.

June 17.—Admiral Dewey reported from Manila under date June 12 that the insurgents had practically surrounded Manila and had taken 2,500 Spanish prisoners. The Cadiz squadron sailed and the vessels were seen passing Gibraltar bound east.

June 18.—News was received of further shelling of Spaniards at Caimanera on June 17.

June 21.—News came of the arrival off Santiago de Cuba of Gen. Shafter's transports with 16,000 troops on June 20. Gen. Shafter and Admiral Sampson landed at Acerraderos, fifteen miles from Santiago, and conferred with Gen. Garcia.

June 22.—Official reports by cable from a station on the Cuban shore, near Caimanera, told of the landing of part of Gen. Shafter's troops at Daiquiri, near Santiago de Cuba, with little resistance.

—Landing shifted to Siboney and conducted during the night by aid of St. Louis' search lights. Admiral Camara's Cadiz fleet was reported off the Island of Pantellaria, half way from Cadiz to Suez.

June 24.—Sixteen American soldiers were killed and about forty wounded in driving back a Spanish force near Santiago. Six of the killed were Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

June 26.—Admiral Camara's Cadiz fleet reached Port Said, Egypt, and awaited orders. Successful conclusion of the landing of the army by the navy in a surf at Baiquiri and Siboney without loss or injury of a single man.

June 27.—It was officially announced that Commodore Watson, with a strong fleet, would attack Spain's coasts.

June 28.—The President proclaimed a blockade of Southern Cuba from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz, also of Porto Rico. Gen. Shafter reported that he was within three miles of Santiago. Capt. Sigsbee, of the St. Paul, reported disabling the Terror at San Juan on June 22.

June 30.—Further advances toward Santiago of Gen. Shafter's army were reported.

July 1.—Gen. Shafter reported the beginning of a general assault on Santiago. Gen. Lawton's division carried El Caney, a suburb of the city, and the Roosevelt Rough Riders, with the First and Tenth Infantry, took San Juan, another suburb, after desperate fighting, with heavy losses.

July 2.—The Spaniards made unsuccessful efforts to retake San Juan. Admiral Sampson's fleet continued shelling Morro Castle and other forts, doing great damage.

July 3.—Admiral Cervera's squadron made a dash for liberty from Santiago harbor, but being headed off by Sampson's ships, ran ashore and all were destroyed. The first Manila expedition was reported by Admiral Dewey to have joined him after stopping at the Ladrone Islands and capturing the Spanish officers there.

July 4.—Rear-Admiral Sanmpson reported the destruction of Admiral Cervera's entire fleet, the Vizcaya, Cristobal Colon, Oquendo, Maria Teresa, Pluton and Furor, in an effort to leave Santiago harbor. Gen. Shafter reported that he had demanded the surrender of Santiago, which had been refused.

July 5.—Camara's fleet entered the Suez Canal; his three torpedoboat destroyers, however, started from Port Said back to Spain.

July 6.—The Senate voted to annex Hawaii. The President issued a proclamation of thanksgiving for victories. Hobson and his men were exchanged. The Texas sank the cruiser Reina Mercedes in Santiago harbor. The cruiser Alfonso XII. was sunk in attempting to escape from Havana harbor. Camara and his fleet were ordered back to Spain from Suez.

July 7.—The President signed the Hawaiian annexation resolutions and the Philadelphia was ordered to go to Honolulu to raise the flag of the United States over the islands. Admiral Dewey reported that the American troops the first Manila expedition had landed at Subic, and that on July 3 Aguinaldo had proclaimed himself President of the Philippine republic.

July 8.—The armistice between the United States and Spanish forces at Santiago was extended until noon of July 9 in order to allow Gen. Linares to communicate with Madrid.

July 9.—Gen. Shafter reported that the armistice at Santiago had been extended until 4 p. m. July 10.

July 10.—Santiago refused to surrender. Thousands of refugees left the city and sought American protection. The St. Louis reached Portsmouth, N. H., with 692 Spanish prisoners, including Admiral Cervera and Capt. Eulate, of the Vizcaya.

July 11.—Artillery attack on Santiago was reported to have begun. Gen. Miles reached Cuba.

July 12.—Gen. Toral again refused to surrender Santiago.

July 13.—Gen. Miles reported that a truce had been arranged until noon July 14 at Santiago. Admiral Dewey reported having sent the Raleigh and Concord to Grande Island, Subig Bay, on information that insurgents had been prevented, on July 7, by a German warship from attacking Spaniards. The German vessel left and Spaniards surrendered.

July 14.—Gen. Toral surrendered Santiago and about one-third of Santiago Province to the American army under Gens. Miles and Shafter on condition that his troops should be sent back to Spain.

July 16.—Gen. Snafter cabled that Gen. Toral, under authority from Madrid, had finally surrendered, the only condition being that the United States should send the soldiers back to Spain.

July 17.—The American flag was raised at noon over Santiago, after the Spanish army had marched out and laid down its arms.

July 18.—The President issued a proclamation, which was sent to Gen. Shafter, ordering that the local regulations of conquered territory should be disturbed as little as possible.

July 20.—Gen. Miles reported that he was ready to leave Guantanamo Bay with transports for Porto Rico, but that a naval convoy was lacking.

July 21.—Gen. Miles, with transports and a convoy, left Guantanamo for Porto Rico. Gen. Calixto Garcia, of the Cuban army, near Santiago, formally resigned and withdrew his forces because of non-recognition by Gen. Shafter.

July 22.—Gen. Miles reported the progress of the Porto Rico expedition from Mole St. Nicholas, Haiti. Gen. Anderson at Manila reported that Aguinaldo had declared a dictatorship and that the Philippine natives expected independence.

July 23.—Two thousand Cubans at Santiago drew up a petition to President McKinley asking that Spanish officials at Santiago should be removed.

July 24.—Gen. Shafter reported that 3,000 Spanish troops at San Luis and Palma Soriano, in the surrendered district, had laid down their arms to Lieut. Miley.

July 25.—Gen. Miles, with the Porto Rico expedition, began landing near Ponce, south coast.

July 26.—Spain, through the French Ambassador at Washington, formally asked President McKinley to name terms upon which the United States would be willing to make peace.

July 27.—The American forces advanced to Yauco, Porto Rico, meeting some Spanish opposition.

July 28.—Gen. Brooke, with soldiers on the St. Louis, St. Paul and Massachusetts, left Newport News for Porto Rico to join Gen. Miles.

July 29.—Reports were received of the surrender of the port of Ponce, Porto Rico, on July 27, to Capt. C. H. Davis, of the Dixie, and of the city of Ponce to Gen. Miles' soldiers on July 28.

July 30.—The President communicated to M. Cambon, French Ambassador, conditions with which Spain must comply before the United States could begin peace negotiations.

July 31.—The battleship Texas reached New York from Guantanamo.

August 1.—Gen. Merritt reported the attitude of the Philippine insurgents as somewhat threatening.

August 2.—The terms on fulfillment of which the United States would discuss peace with Spain were made public. They included the immediate evacuation of every Spanish dependency in the Western Hemisphere; the relinquishment of all Spanish claims to sovereignty in Cuba; the cession of Porto Rico and other islands, except Cuba, to the United States; the holding by the United States of Manila city and bay pending settlement by commissioners of the future disposition and government of the Philippines, and the cession of an island in the Ladrones. The United States asks no money indemnity.

August 3.—It was stated unofficially that Spain would accept America's peace terms.

August 4.—Secretary Alger ordered Gen. Shafter to send the Santiago army to Montauk Point, N. Y., as fast as possible. Shafter had made public letters to him from Roosevelt and other officers, saying the army would be useless from disease if not soon removed.

August 5.—Gen. Shafter's troops, according to orders from Secretary Alger, began embarking on transports for New York at Santiago.

August 6.—The Queen Regent of Spain, after consulting leaders of all parties, sanctioned the Cabinet's reply accepting American peace terms.

August 7.—Gen. Miles's Porto Rico forces advanced from Ponce to Juan Diaz and from Yauco westward.

August 8.—Spain's reply to our peace terms reached M. Cambon in Washington.

August 10.—Gen. Merritt reported a battle at Malate, near Manila, Sunday night, July 31, in which the Spaniards were driven back with heavy loss, the American loss being nine killed and forty-seven wounded. Spain's peace answer was presented to the President.

August 10.—Secretary Day stated that a protocol had been agreed upon, embodying terms of a peace treaty, which would probably be executed.

August 11.—The Spanish Cabinet decided to accept our peace protocol.

August 12.—The protocol providing for peace between the United States and Spain was signed at the White House at 4.23 p. m., by Secretary of State Day, representing the United States, and Ambassador Cambon, of France, representing Spain. Afterward the President proclaimed suspension of hostilities and issued orders to that effect to military and naval commanders.

August 13.—The United States Army and Navy commanders in Cuba and Porto Rico suspended hostilities. At Manzanillo, Cuba, a bombardment by American ships was interrupted by news of peace.

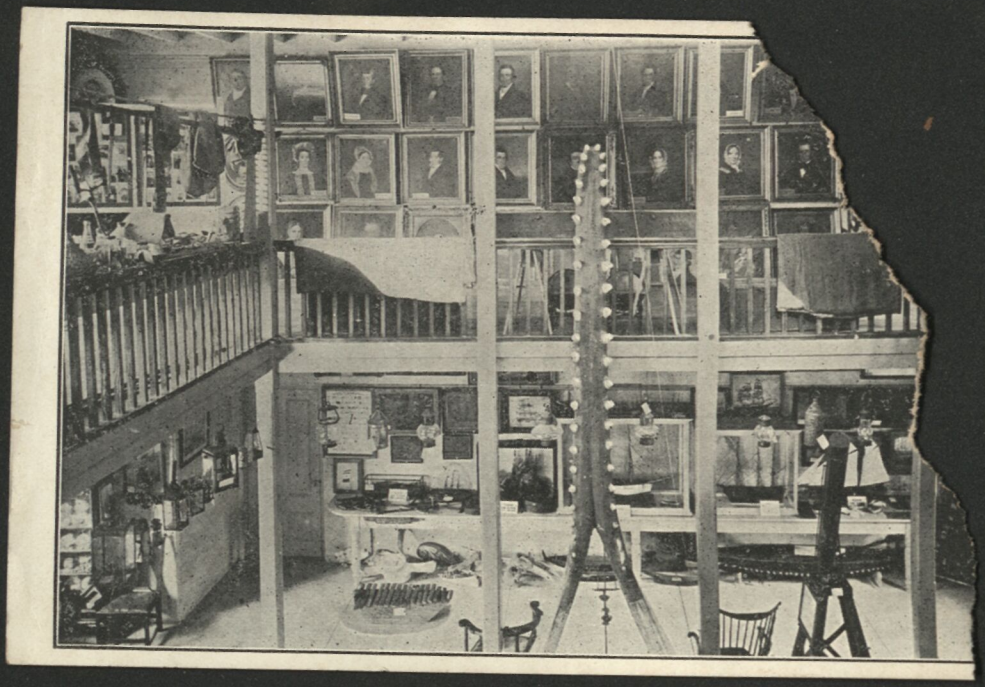
August 14.—It was practically decided to appoint Ambassador Hay Secretary of State, in place of Secretary Day, who was to head the Peace Commission.

August 15.—The German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta brought Captain-General Augustin from Manila to Hong Kong, with news of Manila's bombardment August 13 and surrender the same day to Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt. Captain-General Blanco, in Havana, resigned.

Aug. 16.—The Porto Rico and Cuba Military Commissions were named.

August 17.—Admiral Dewey reported the surrender of Manila on August 13.

August 18.—Gen. Merritt reported total loss of about fifty American troops in the taking of Manila.



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The stones in question were evidently buried at this time (1706) and were uncovered at a later period in digging a grave.

Edmund Cartlidge and his wife Mary, were among our earliest settlers, arriving probably early in 1683 from "Ridings, in the County of Darby." They settled on a tract of 150 acres which now lies between the Baltimore Pike and the Central Division railroad and extended westward from Darby creek to the Upper Darby township line, near Secane station. Edmund Cartlidge also owned several other tracts within the county. Edmund and Mary Cartlidge had three children, viz:

John, born March 5, 1684, married Elizabeth Bartram, 1705.

Mary, born August 25, 1685, married Jacob Fargo, of Middletown, 1709.

Edmund, born January 6, 1689, of whom there is no further record.

Very truly,

MORGAN BUNTING.

R

VE CENTS A WEEK.

TEXT OF THE PEACE TREATY

AN EXACT COPY MADE PUBLIC BY THE WASHINGTON AUTHORITIES.

SHOWS ACCURACY OF THE NEWSPAPERS

A GREAT MASS OF DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANY THE TREATY.

THE CONSULAR CORRESPONDENCE

STATEMENTS MADE BY MAJOR GENERALS MERRITT AND GREENE.

[SPECIAL TO THE PUBLIC LEDGER.]

Washington, Jan. 5.—A canvass of the Senate by the supporters of the Peace Treaty makes it certain that its ratification will be secured without amendment. During the past few days the treaty has been growing in strength, and a number of those who have heretofore been classed as doubtful have announced their intention of voting for it, being convinced that such votes in its favor will not commit them in the consideration of subsequent legislation to a policy looking to the permanent retention of the Philippines. The friends of the treaty have agreed to content themselves with brief statements of their reasons for voting for the ratification of the treaty, leaving the consumption of the chief portion of time to debate to those who oppose it. Senator Hoar will, it is understood, be the chief spokesman of those who oppose the treaty. In the Senate to-day he offered a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to report upon the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain before the beginning of the war and their status after peace shall have been declared, and also a resolution requesting the President to lay before the Senate all communications and instructions between the Executive and the Commissioners relative to the peace negotiations. Mr. Hoar also notified the Senate that on next Monday he would reply to Senator Platt's speech upon the Vest resolution, bearing upon the acquisition of foreign territory. Senator Hale will unite with Senator Hoar in vigorous opposition to the policy of expansion, and is listed among the members of the Senate who will vote against confirmation of the treaty with Spain.

TEXT OF THE TREATY.

An Exact Copy of the Document Made Public at Washington—A Big Volume of Accompanying Papers.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The following is the President's message and the letter of the Secretary of State transmitting to the Senate the treaty of peace concluded at Paris between the United States and Spain, together with the official text of the treaty, being an exact copy of the document brought to the United States by the American Commissioners:

To the Senate of the United States: I transmit herewith, with a view to its ratification, a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, signed at the city of Paris, on December 10, 1898; together with the protocols and papers indicated in the list accompanying the report of the Secretary of State.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, Washington, Jan. 4, 1899.

Secretary Hay's Letter.

To the President:—The undersigned, Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President, with a view to its submission to the Senate, if deemed proper, a treaty of peace concluded at Paris on December 10, 1898, between the United States and Spain.

Accompanying the treaty are the protocols of the conferences of the Peace Commission at Paris, together with copies of statements made before the United States Commissioners, and other papers indicated in the enclosed list.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN HAY.

Department of State, Washington, Jan. 3, 1899.

Full Text of the Treaty.

The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII, desiring to end the state of war now existing between the two countries, have, for that purpose, appointed as Plenipotentiaries:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
WILLIAM R. DAY,
CUSHMAN K. DAVIS,
WILLIAM P. FRYE,
GEORGE GRAY,
WHITELAW REID,
Citizens of the United States;

AND

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN,
DON EUGENIO MONTERO RIOS, President of the Senate;
DON BUENAVENTURA DE ABARZUZA, Senator of the Kingdom and ex-Minister of the Crown;
DON JOSE DE GARNICA, Deputy to the Cortes and Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court;
DON WENCESLAO RAMIREZ DE VILLA-URRUTIA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels;
DON RAFFEL CERFRO, General of Division,

Who, having assembled in Paris, and having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have, after discussion of the matters before them, agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Spain relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

And, as the island is, upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the United States will, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may, under international law, result from the fact of its occupation, for the protection of life and property.

ARTICLE II.

Spain cedes to the United States the Island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the Island of Guam, in the Marianas or Ladrones.

ARTICLE III.

Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, and comprehending the islands lying within the following line:

A line running from west to east, along or near the twentieth parallel of north latitude, and through the middle of the navigable channel of Bachi, from the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) to the one hundred and twenty-seventh (127th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence along the one hundred and twenty-seventh (127th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the parallel of four degrees and forty-five minutes (4-45) north latitude to its intersection with the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty-five minutes (119-35) east of Greenwich, thence along the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty-five minutes (119-35) east of Greenwich to the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes 7-40) north, thence along the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes (7-40) north, thence along the parallel the one hundred and sixteenth (116th) de-

(Continued on Thirteenth Page.)

Place Worth Visiting

Know all men by these Presents that I Elizabeth Cope of Avebury in the county of Wiltes Widow and Relict of John Cope late of Chisledon in the County of Wiltes * * * doe freely voluntarily and absolutely renounce the bennefitt of my Executorshipp to the last Will and Testament of my said late Husband John Cope deceased And doe desire that Administracon of my said Husband's goods and chatles with my said Husband's last Will and Testament annexed may be granted to Oliver Cope, sonne and heire of the said John Cope And I doe hereby soustitute and appoynt Mr ffrancis Saintbarbe Notery Publige to be my true and lawfull P'ter to appeare for me before any competent Judge in this behalfe. * * * Given under my hand and seale the second day of January 1681 her mark x Elizabeth Cope Sealed and delivered in the presence of John Traylowe John Harper.

Although this is dated in January it was executed subsequently to the granting of letters to Oliver Cope, as at that date the year began on the 25th of March, and January was the 11th month of the year.

The bond which Oliver Cope gave in the sum of £60, for the faithful performance of his duties as administrator describes him

given to him. For this he was to pay "one English silver penny" for each acre as an annual rent to William Penn or his heirs.

Not being quite satisfied with his possessions, Oliver Cope obtained a further warrant, in 1692, for 70 acres, to make up his quantity to 200 acres, but this does not appear to have been executed during his life. On the 10th of December, 1695, he conveyed his land in Birmingham to Robert Pyle, for £21, not a bad return for the £5 invested, though it

Continued on page 164.

Place Worth Visiting

Joy - David died at Salopia
Village - Isle of Wight - Eng - Chan -
April 5 - 1875 -

"In Memoriam"

From the "Isle of Wight Express"
published at Ventnor, April 10
1875 -
at Nantucket Hist. Soc.

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West Chester
"Daily Local News"
8-19-1897.

HARLANS AT LENAPE.

They Are Spending To-Day Beside the Brandywine.

SPEECHES MADE AT THE TATTERSALL.

Yesterday's Business Meeting and What Was Said and Done—The Next Gathering Will Be Two Years Hence at Mount Pleasant, Iowa—Compliments and Ancient Papers Were Very Much in Order—Fifty Watermelons Count in the Events of To-Day—Ex-Congressman A. J. Harlan's Experiences as a Lawmaker and Politician.

Lenape is the scene of a large gathering of Harlans to-day. They came to town yesterday, transacted what business they had on hands, exchanged the compliments of the season and decided to go to Lenape to-day. To-morrow will find them at Cape May, and the next day they will start for their homes.

WATERMELONS IN EVIDENCE.

The dinner to-day was in the form of a basket picnic, every householder preparing for those of her own domicile. Cake and jelly, cold ham and chicken, pickles and canned fish were strictly in order, but the leading article on the bill of fare consisted of half a hundred watermelons, which were cut at the proper time and eaten with such hearty appetities as Harlans—good healthy Harlans—can bring to a feast.

At the business session yesterday afternoon the speakers were almost hidden behind a barricade of flowers, which had been erected in front of the platform at the Tattersall. The stars and stripes were draped across the table which formed the speaker's desk, thus showing that the aesthetic and the patriotic were blended in the minds of those in attendance.

It was nearly two o'clock in the afternoon when President A. D. Harlan, of Coatesville, rapped for order and announced that the opening prayer would be offered by Rev. Joseph S. Evans, pastor of Goshen Baptist Church, who asked for many blessings on the family and its reunion. He referred to the excellent characters borne by members of the family, and the valued services which they have rendered the country and nation.

Afterwards Hon. A. D. Harlan made the address of welcome, which was listened to with much interest. The address is given in full as follows:

My dear relatives:—It gives me very great pleasure to meet with you here to-day, look into your faces and feel that we all belong to a family that has grown to be a very large one, and that we are descendants of an ancestry that we have reason to be justly proud of.

My thoughts to-day are, no doubt like your own, many, and carry me back to the year sixteen hundred, nearly three centuries ago, and to William Harlan, the grandfather of George and Michael Harlan, who lived in the old Parish of Bonkwearmouth, joining the town of Sunderland, in the county of Durham, England, and then of that beautiful scene, which is on record, of his son, James Harlan, and his beautiful wife, on the 11th day of January, in the year 1650, presenting their infant son, George, in the Sacrament of baptism in the old parish church.

Then when that same child grew to manhood, how that he and his younger brother, Michael, left their home, with all the dear and tender associations that clustered around that Christian home, and went over to the north of Ireland, where they remained for several years. Then George, with his beloved wife, Elizabeth, with their children, Ezekiel, Hannah, Moses and Aaron, together with his brother, Michael, in the year 1687 came to this country as followers of that great and good man, William Penn. They landed at New Castle, on the Delaware, and moved out and purchased land near what is now Centreville, in the State of Delaware. After remaining there for several years, both the brothers, with their families, moved up into this beautiful county of Chester, and purchased large tracts of land on or near the banks of our historic Brandywine.

They were God-fearing men, and left their home and native land and came to this new world to build up for themselves and their descendants a home, where they and we might worship God according to the dictates of our consciences, guided by the Holy Ghost and God's Holy Word.

As Godly men, I believe that they were directed by the Holy Spirit, and as we stand here to-day we ought to thank God, our Heavenly Father, that He gave us such a noble ancestry, and placed us in this God-given land, the United States of America.

George and Michael Harlan lived and died in this good old county of Chester, loved and honored by all who knew them.

Gerge Harlan represented this county in the Assembly of Pennsylvania in the year 1712.

The children of these good men with their children to the eighth and ninth generation have gone forth from place to place, until their descendants are found in almost every State and Territory in our nation. Our family has not been a money making people, but they have ever borne a good name, and many of them have filled high and honorable positions, both civil and military, in the different States where they lived and also in the Nation.

To-day the Honorable John Marshall Harlan, a descendant of George Harlan, is a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and although holding such a high position, he finds time to teach a class every Sabbath morning in the Bible School connected with the church of which he is a member. Judge Benjamin A. Harlan, of Michigan, is the Chief of the Finance Department of the Pension Office. Hon. James Harlan, of Iowa, represented for many years his State in the Senate of the United States and was an honored member of Abraham Lincoln's cabinet. Major General Absalom Baird, a descendant of Michael Harlan, who was born at Kennett Square, had a distinguished record during the Rebellion, and is now on the retired list of the U. S. A. Dr. Richard Harlan, who was born in Philadelphia in 1796 and died in New Orleans in 1843, was a naturalist of note, and that lovely Christ-like child, Fannie L. Michiner, who was born near Avondale, this county, was a Harlan, and although she died in her sixteenth year, she wrote some of the most chaste and beautiful lines in prose and poetry that I ever read. Whittier said of her that if she had lived, she would have ranked among the first writers.

But, my dear relatives, what gives me the most satisfaction in looking over the past three hundred years of our clan is that, as a rule, they have been and are a God-fearing people, in an humble way doing the work the dear Master has given them to do. No matter what our names may be, we can feel a just pride in knowing that the blood of George or Michael Harlan courses through our veins.

Let us thank God, our Heavenly Father, for all the way He has lead us. And as we stand here to-day, ought we not to resolve, God helping us, that we will be true men, true women and true children, honoring an honorable ancestry, endeavoring to fill well the place God in His providence has placed us.

That when the sun which has shone upon us to-day has for the last time sunk beyond yon western horizon, the world may say of the departed, he or she has lived for something, and dying has left a name that will not soon be forgotten.

Pardon me when I recommend to you and myself that beautiful hymn and prayer written by William H. Burleigh, and which my beloved wife, who went home last November to be with her Saviour, your Saviour and my Saviour, used to make her prayer:

Lead us, O Father, in the paths of peace:
Without Thy guiding hand we go astray,
And doubts appal, and sorrows still increase;
Lead us through Christ, the true and loving Way.

Lead us, O Father, in the paths of truth:
Unhelped by Thee, in error's maze we grope,
While passion stains and folly dims our youth,
And age comes on uncheered by faith and hope.

Lead us, O Father, in the paths of right:
Blindly we stumble when we walk alone,
Involved in shadows of a moral night:
Only with Thee we journey safely on.

Lead us, O Father, to Thy heavenly rest,
However rough and steep the path may be;
Through joy or sorrow, as thou deemest best,
Until our lives are perfected in Thee.

And now dear relatives and friends, I

welcome you to this land of our ancestors, and trust that we shall all have a pleasant time together, and as we become better acquainted, that we may become more interested in each other.

When Mr. Harlan referred to the fact that the members of his family have never been a money-making people, but that they have sought after those things which are of greater value than money, the listeners appeared to recognize this as a truth which could easily be proved.

At the close of this address, a response was made by Rev. Harlan G. Mendenhall, of Kansas City, Kansas, who spoke with much earnestness, thanking his kinsman for such a warm welcome, and expressing much pleasure at being in attendance among those who make him feel so much at home. He was witty at all times and his bright little sallies were received with much kindness. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President.—For this loving and hearty welcome in behalf of the Harlan clan, I thank you. If there is one place at which we should feel at home it is in this beloved Chester county, the place of our birth and whence the Harlans have gone forth to populate the earth, and to be told so by one we all respect and who has been so often honored by this county in places of public trust, is to assure us of the truth of our own feelings. Some of us have been up and down the world a good deal and have mingled with many people and we did not know but you might have grown indifferent to your cousins, but we rejoice to know that the Harlan heart is as warm and the hand as open as ever.

I feel at home here, as I did in Richmond, Ind., several years ago, on a similar occasion. I do not know much about the Harlan pedigree, my mother and sister are well posted in that department of knowledge, but I do know that the Harlan name and presence has a home like feeling. In order that I should not lose sight of it my parents called me "Harlan." By the way, the Mendenhall-Harlan union makes a good combination. It began more than a century ago, when Elizabeth, a great-granddaughter of George Harlan, through Ezekiel, who was her grandfather, married Robert Mendenhall. This was in 1762. My grandfather's name was Ezekiel. But in 1747 Elizabeth Harlan Robinson's daughter Rachel, a granddaughter of George Harlan, married Joseph Mendenhall. Her sister Martha married Isaac Mendenhall. A great-grandson of Michel Harlan through Lydia Gregg, married Beulah Mendenhall and his sister married Abner Mendenhall. Now my mother is a descendant of both George and Michael, and she married a Mendenhall.

Another singular coincidence is that both the Harlan and Mendenhall families emigrated to North Carolina, where they intermarried. From that State their descendants moved into Indiana, where other members have intermarried.

There ought to be to us all in these reunions an inspiration for high and noble living. As we look back upon the lives of our ancestors and see how worthily they filled their places in the world, we should strive to emulate their example and be desirous of continuing a name that has done so much for God and humanity. We, in our reaction from the feudalism of Europe, went to the other extreme and have cried down all attempts to perpetuate an historic lineage. Happily we are getting over this mistake. By reviving these family ties in true republican simplicity we do much to encourage holy living and patriotic impulses. There can be no greater incentive to a child than for him to know that in a hundred years and more the name he bears has not been tarnished by any dishonest act or mean and vicious deed.

When the Spartan mother gave her son a sword, she said, "This, my son, or upon it; return this sword covered with glory or die with your face to the foe." Let the child go into the world with noble lines back of him and he will seek to make that name more illustrious and noble.

We do not have much either on the battle field or the rostrum in which to glory, for the Harlans lived quiet, modest, humble lives, but we are surrounded by a great cloud of witnesses, men and women who have tried to do their duty in those spheres where God called them to toil in an honest, pure upright manner. Let us in this reunion catch the spirit of such living and we shall be better able to grasp and solve the great problems of the age in which we live.

The different combinations of Harlans and Mendenhalls were played upon in such a neat manner that they could not help holding the close attention of every one.

Mr. Mendenhall is quite well known to the West Chester people, as he has been a frequent visitor in town, and has preached in the First Presbyterian Church here. He has lately been spending a few days in Atlantic City, where it may be that he was inspired to make the speech which was listened to yesterday.

MISS HARLAN SANG.

Miss Sadie Harlan, of West Chester, whose voice is well known in St. Agnes' T. A. B. Society, where she frequently sings, and who is the soloist in St. Cecelia's Church, Coatesville, was introduced, and sang with much sweetness and power "The Holy City." The fact that she was unaccompanied made her effort all the more difficult, but she acquitted herself with much credit.

Miss Annie Michener read a poem, which had been written by her little sister, Fannie Michener, the girl poet of Chester county some years ago. She gave a few extracts from the life sketch of the little girl, who had made a name as a poetess while the playmates of her age were fondling their dollies. The pretty sketch was followed by a poem, "Kitty's Prayer," which was written when the young authoress was only fifteen years of age. The touching poem, telling of two little orphans, who knelt in prayer beside the body of their dead mother, was one which brought tears to the eyes of not a few in the audience.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The following committee of five was appointed to retire and select officers for the next reunion, and also to arrange for the time and place: A. H. Harlan, New Burlington, Ohio; William H. Johnson, Philadelphia; James F. Harlan, Charlottesville, North Carolina; Andrew Jackson Harlan, Savannah, Mo.; Joseph Palmer, Doe Run.

While these gentlemen were in retirement 'Squire Joseph H. Johnson, of Downingtown, read the wills of George and Michael Harlan, who were the heads of the family in this county. These wills showed the Christian character of the testators, and the careful manner in which they disposed of the goods which belonged to them. The will of George Harlan was according to the old style in "the second month, called April," 1717, and he left an estate amounting to 346 pounds sterling.

Michael Harlan signed his name with a mark, either because of weakness on his part or from lack of education. He died in 1728 in London Grove township.

The ancient documents were in a flimsy state, one of them being so badly worn that it can not be read. A copy of it was made by Samuel Johnson, who first showed the original will and then read from the copy. The will of Michael is in a better state of preservation, but it had to be laid on a table in order to be read.

The goods consisted mostly of stock, as horses and cattle, and such household goods as were in the dwellings of the two men.

George Harlan spelled his name as the members of the family do at present, but Michael's name, which was not written by himself, is spelled "Harlen."

'Squire Johnson is a Harlan. His grandmother was a Harlan. His name is Joseph Harlan, and he has a grandson whose first name is Harlan. He also married a Harlan.

Mr. Johnson stated that in his public business he comes in contact with a great many people, especially among the criminal classes. He has known a great many Johnsons who were in jail, but no Harlans.

At this time a lady in the audience rose to remark that she is not ashamed of the Johnsons. She was a Harlan, but was married to a Johnson, and is very proud of the Johnsons. She does not know that any of them are in jail.

GOING TO CAPE MAY.

Arrangements have been completed for an excursion to Cape May to-morrow. The affair is in the hands of John P. Harlan, of Wilmington, who is making arrangements with the railway companies and with the steamer Republic.

REMARKS CALLED FOR.

John I. Carter, of Chatham, who was called upon for a few remarks, presented a deed for a piece of land deeded by Michael Harlan, to his son, Michael Har-

lan, Jr. He had rescued the paper from a waste basket, where the children of one of his neighbors had been playing with it. The land in question, covered by the deed, is in Chatham, near the place where Mr. Carter lives. The early Harlans appear to have belonged to West Grove Orthodox Friends' Meeting, and the name is mentioned often on the records, not so much in the way of births and deaths, but more along the line of marriages. The weddings were always witnessed by many persons, and the old certificates show many familiar names.

While the people were always religious, it is seen that some of them were of a jovial nature, and in the course of affairs in the Meeting it became necessary to deal with some of them. Mr. Carter, however, does not feel that he really knows much about them.

THE HARLAN BOOK.

President Harlan made some remarks on the subject of the Harlan book, the family record, on which the Secretary, A. H. Harlan, of New Burlington, Ohio, has spent a period of fifteen years. He has secured 30,000 names, and enough data to make as much as 1350 pages of matter, as much as the unabridged copy of Webster's Dictionary. The author has spent his money in collecting the data, but he is unable to furnish the funds for publishing the book. A publisher has been found in Cincinnati, who will print the book on condition that a guarantee of 200 subscribers at $10 each be made.

The Sharpless book was published on a guarantee of twenty men who agreed to be responsible for $100 each.

On motion of 'Squire Johnson, amended by George W. Harlan, it was decided to authorized the Secretary, A. H. Harlan, to appoint a committee to see other persons who were at the reunion yesterday, and to open a subscription list, which may be signed by different persons who want the book.

Josiah Harlan and others, who feel that the Harlans never are obliged to give up a thing half done, asked that the subscription list be opened at once.

Ex-Superintendent W. W. Woodruff, whose wife's grandmother was a Harlan, was called upon for remarks. He said he is entitled to more credit than some of the others, because while some of them are Harlans because they could not help it, he had chosen a Harlan. He is in favor of the family unions and reunions because it is a good thing for the young people to learn that their ancestors held a place of credit in the community. If it is known by the young people that they are expected to do well the chances are that they will do well.

NEW ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Organization made the following report:

Executive Committee—James F. Harlan, Charlottesville, Va.; O. E. Dunlap, Waxahatchie, Texas; Orla Harlan, Logansport, Ind.; William H. Johnson, Philadelphia; Mrs. Margaret Taylor, La Crew, Iowa.

The undersigned committee, to whom was referred the selection of officers of the organization for the two years to come, beg leave to report as follows:

President—Nathan Harlan, Bethel, Ind.

Vice President—George W. Harlan, of Philadelphia.

Secretary and Treasurer—A. H. Harlan, New Burlington, Ohio.

The place of holding the next reunion, to begin on the third Wednesday in August, 1899, will be at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, the Executive Committee having power to change if necessary the time and place.

CONSTITUTION CONSIDERED.

The constitution, which was printed in the News of yesterday, was brought up for consideration. It had been adopted in 1890, at Richmond, Indiana, and though agreed upon by the members of the family, the association has not been living under it. It is desired to form such a complete organization that the members of the family will be able to travel in any part of the country and will there find that congenial fraternal feeling which characterizes the family.

Andrew Jackson Harlan, the Vice President, who has served several terms in Congress, made an excellent speech, telling of his experiences, and making some reference to the characteristics of the family. He knows that they are a very clannish family. He does not mean this in any uncomplimentary sense, but he has known them to be a people who cling to one another very closely. He has known them to be very free from those actions which are discreditable. He does not know a family which is so free from taint as is the Harlan family.

He has had to make his own way in the world, and has never had more than nine months schooling. He has served in Congress, has served there more than once, but he feels that he has occupied positions which are more honorable than that. He was always in favor of public education, and when he was a member of the respective Legislatures in Indiana and Missouri, he was each time one of a handful of men who voted for it. At the present day he is glad to say that the educational systems in the newer Western States are better than those of the older States of the East.

In the State of Indiana it was his good fortune to introduce the famous Louis Kossuth to the Legislature.

Mr. Harlan went on to tell how he had been elected to one office after another and he said that he would have been better off if he had never been a seeker after office. He thinks if he had never been desirous for public office he might at the present day have been a Chief Justice on the Supreme Bench. He beat for Congress once the Judge who had married him, and under whom he had been admitted to the bar.

He succeeded Andrew Kennedy, who was a highly popular member of Congress, and was a great favorite with John Quincy Adams.

Mr. Harlan, who is thoroughly conversant with United States history, told some of the important measures which were considered while he was a member of Congress. The lives of Henry Clay and numerous other noted statesmen were briefly reviewed.

At the close of his remarks the meeting of the afternoon adjourned, and the members separated until this morning. The company divided up into groups and the evening was spent socially.

REGRETS RECEIVED.

During the afternoon letters of regret were read from John Marshall Harlan, Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, who is now in Canada; Major General Absalom Baird, of the United States Army, who is located at Washington, D. C., and Judge Benjamin A. Harlan, of Washington, D. C.

THIS MORNING'S PLEASURES.

Early this morning the Harlans were wide awake and ready for whatever might be in order during the day. Those in charge of the arrangements were looking about to see that everything was in order, and those who had nothing on hand but to enjoy themselves were talking together at their comfortable boarding houses or were strolling about the town to gather mental impressions of the neighborhood and its people.

Some one asked why it is that there are not thirty thousand Harlans here. One reason is that many of them are not living. The large number mentioned includes all those who have belonged to the family in the last two hundred years, and of these about five generations are dead. The number living is in the neighborhood of fifteen thousand. Many of the latter reside in different States and Territories so far removed from West Chester that the journey here is a long and expensive one. The total number of those who have been in West Chester this season is about two hundred.

STARTING FOR LENAPE.

They could not start for Lenape until 9.30 for the reason that the cars earlier in the day were all occupied by colored people who went out in carload after carload to Birmingham Park, until nearly a thousand had left he town. Then there came a time when the Harlans could go, and the latter embraced the opportunity to make their way to Lenape, where they are spending the day beside the lake or are strolling up and down along the banks of the Brandywine.

There is much inquiry for the facts of relationship, and Secretary A. H. Harlan, who has made a special study of the family tree for a long while is besieged by those who wish to gain information. Many of those who belong to the clan do not know in what way they are related, but these questions are being solved one

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at a time to the satisfaction of every one.

ADDITIONAL NAMES.

Those who registered after the News went to press yesterday were as follows:

Elizabeth Edna Marshall, 1906 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Miss Lida M. Chandler, Hamorton, Chester county; Ephemia B. Lawrence, 3715 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; Joseph C. Skelton, Doe Run, Chester county; Elizabeth B. Baily, Johnson and Front streets, Covington, Ky.; Horace G. Whitson, Oak Hill, Lancaster county, Pa.; Rev. Jos. S. Evans, West Chester; Miss Phebe E. Baldwin, Media, Delaware county, Pa.; Mrs. Emily Whitson Hoopes, West Chester; Mrs. Anna Jackson Monaghan, West Chester; Josie H. Harlan, daughter of John Harlan, Ercildoun, Chester county; Mrs. Warren Piersol, Honeybrook, Chester county; Master Roy Piersol, Honeybrook, Chester county; Wm. V. Smiley, West Chester; Miss Ethel Piersol, Honeybrook, Chester county; Hannah Ann Harlan, 239 West Chestnut street, West Chester.

Miss Sarah R. Woodward, 601 West Ninth street, Wilmington, Del., (a descendant of Michael Harlan;) Gertrude E. Mendenhall, West Chester; Mrs. E. S. Mendenhall, West Chester; Florence M. Bell, Brandywine Manor, Chester county; Margaret E. Speakman, West Chester; Annie E. Leeds, West Chester; Ann Leeds, West Chester; Mrs. Edward Savery, West Chester; Mrs. George B. Mellor, West Chester; Elizabeth Savery Taylor (Mrs. Thos. B.,) West Chester; Mary E. Webb, West Chester; Anna Webb, West Chester; W. A. M. Lewis, West Chester; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Ferree, Parkesburg, Chester county; Mrs. D. M. Golder, West Chester; Miss Emiline White, West Chester; Harlan Doane, Hamorton, Chester county; Hannah J. Doane, Hamorton, Chester county; Marian M. Doane, Hamorton, Chester county; Mai E. Sutton, Collamer, Chester county; Israel H. Mitchell, West Chester; Mrs. Ida V. Dutton, Parkesburg, Chester county; Anna M. Windle, Cochranville, Chester county; Anna L. Harlan, Hamorton, Chester county; Ellis Harlan, Hamorton, Chester county; Elizabeth B. Sutton, Collamer, Chester county; Sarah Sutton, Lancaster; Wm. Sutton, Lancaster; Bessie Dutton, Parkesburg, Chester county; Edwin Sutton, Collamer, Chester county; Walter Coates Webster, Lancaster; Mrs. Henry (Woodward) Chandler, Hamorton, Chester county.

Mrs. S. B. Scanlan, West Philadelphia; T. B. Scanlan, West Philadelphia; Mrs. P. Harlan, 4715 Chester avenue, Philadelphia; S. T. Skelton, Doe Run, Chester county; Mary E. Skelton, Doe Run, Chester county; Miss Nellie Samples, West Chester; Mary L. Garrett, West Chester.

Sarah Jane Whitson Hambleton, Atglen, Chester county; P. P. Wollaston, New Garden, Chester county; Phebe S. Paxson, West Chester; Thos. B. Evans, Media, Delaware county; C. Burleigh Hombleton, Atglen, Chester county; Annie Gause, daughter of Whitson Gause, New Providence, Lancaster county; Edward T. Harlan, 2444 North Seventeenth street, Philadelphia; J. Engle Evans, Media, Delaware county; Hanna Hughes, Lyndell, Chester county; Miss Lida R. Le Maistre, 321 Locust avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia; Baldwin Hughes, Lyndell, Chester county; Mrs. Mary E. Shingle, West Chester; Mary Amelia Harlan Dickey, Cumberland, Allegheny county, Md.; Henry M. Lewis, Lyndell, Chester county; Miss Helen J. Le Maistre, 321 Locust street, Germantown, Philadelphia; Mrs. Henry M. Lewis, Lyndell, Chester county.

VISITORS.

Clara M. Brown, West Chester; Edwin G. Wills, West Chester; Marian M. Evans, Media, Delaware county; Phebe Griffith, 128 West Miner street, West Chester.

WITH THE PHILIPS FAMILY.

Their Twentieth Annual Reunion Is Being Held To-Day at Vincent.

Before seven o'clock this morning P. Miles Frame, of Birmingham, Delaware county, passed through West Chester on his way to the Philips family reunion, which is in session to-day at Vincent Baptist Church. Of the twenty reunions which have been held, Mr. Frame has missed only one. He formerly was accompanied by his good wife, but since she has passed away he continues to make the journey every year, though the road is much more lonely than it used to be.

It was expected that the reunion today would be of good size, but on account of the lack of public conveyances in that neighborhood, the kinsmen who attend are obliged to go by carriages, and those from a distance have to remain over night.

The heads of the Philips family in Chester county were Josiah and Rachel Philips, who emigrated from Wales and settled in Uwchlan township about the year 1790. Since that time the descendants have multiplied very rapidly, and the family at the present time is a very large one.

Continued from page 144.-

may be that a house had been erected on it. His death occurred in the month of June, 1697, when he was perhaps about fifty years of age. By his will he devised to Rebecca, his wife, half the homestead during her life, and the other half to his children, William, Elizabeth, Ruth and John. On the application of his son, William, a warrant was granted 19th of 11th-month, 1702, for an addition of about 45 acres instead of the 70 acres requested by the father, the demands of neighboring settlers not permitting all to be gratified. On the 9th of the following month the addition was made, but the survey of the whole amounted to only 160 acres instead of 200, as desired. I have a copy of the survey or plot of the surveyor showing the location of the dwelling on the north side of the "King's road," now the pike from Chester to Wilmington, and in 1869 I visited the locality, when, from all the evidence I could find the greater part of the land was owned by Lot Cloud, then a member of the Delaware Legislature. The widow and children of Oliver Cope probably continued to live there for some years, but the eldest son having a double interest under the will of his father and the custom of that day, the younger son, our ancestor, started out to find another home. The first mention of John Cope shows that he was in Concord township in 1712, and on the 30th of April in that year received a deed from John Willis and wife, of Thornbury, for 200 acres in Bradford township, about a mile northwest, from the present West Chester. Here he built a log house which I well remember, and which was torn down during or soon after the late Civil War. His marriage probably occurred about the time of his purchase, but in all my researches I have never discovered the name of his first wife. His own son, in a brief statement penned about 1815, merely states that his father was married when about 20 years of age, but no children by this marriage survived.

JOHN COPE'S SECOND MARRIAGE.

On the 30th of 9th-month, November, 1721, John Cope was married at her father's house, to Charity Evans, widow of John Evans, of Birmingham, blacksmith, and daughter of Robert and Jane Jefferis, who lived at the present residence of Charles S. Carter, on the road from West Chester to Lenape, on the Brandywine. She was born 4th-month 11th, 1695, and died between 1740 and 1746, but the exact date is not recorded. The original marriage certificate was formerly in possession of Alfred Cope, whose father, Thomas P. Cope, probably obtained it from my father. I made a pretty fair fac-simile of it many years ago, and now, since the death of Alfred, the original has disappeared.

Oliver Cope's widow made her home with her son, John, for at least seven years prior to her death, which occurred in 1728. Her daughter, Ruth, appears to have died the same year, being the wife of Thomas Buffington, then of Bradford township. William Cope married Mary ———, and in 1729 they were living in Chichester township, Chester (now Delaware) county. Elizabeth Cope married first a person named Foulk, and secondly Hugh Blackwell, of Bethel township. She had a son, Stephen, and daughter, Sarah Foulk, but no Blackwell children. I find that she was baptized a member of the Brandywine Baptist Churh, in 1738, and she died about 1765.

On the 10th of September, 1729, William Cope and Mary, his wife; Hugh Blackwell and Elizabeth, his wife, and John Cope and Charity, his wife, conveyed the Naaman's Creek home to Adam Buckley, of Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, who owned adjoining land. Their sister, Ruth, was then deceased, but why her children were not supposed to have any interest in the property is a mystery to me.

WILLIAM COPE FOND OF THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

The late Morris Cope, who committed to writing some facts obtained from his uncle, Jonathan Cope, told me that he went to see Hannah Forsythe, the oldest granddaughter then living of John and Charity Cope, but when he made known his wish to write down some family history, she gave him a chiding reply and he turned away offended, without further pursuit of the matter; yet she told some one else that she could have given him many incidents of family history. I have frequently heard Morris relate that William Cope, son of Oliver, was not so energetic and well-doing as his brother, John, to whom he paid protracted visits, and sat in the chimney corner smoking his pipe. John would get out of patience with him and give him a scolding for his indolence, to which William mildly replied, "Let brotherly love continue."

There was an Oliver Cope residing in Kennett township from 1747 to 1760, who was doubtless a son of William. He went southward and we know of none bearing the name who are descended from William Cope. Rebecca Cope, who married John Walter, of Lancaster county, about 1750, was doubtless a daughter.

WHEN JOHN COPE JOINED MEETING.

At the time of John Cope's second marriage he was not in membership with Friends, and it was not at that day customary to note the admission of members on the minutes of the meetings. In the women'sminutes of Kennett Monthly Meeting, under date of 3d-mo. 3d, 1735, we find this: "Charity ye wife of John Cope, haveing been some time under ye Care of Bradford preparative meeting requests to have ye liberty to sitt in our meetings of Business, which is allowed." Prior to this it appears by the minutes of the men's meeting, 11th-mo. 6th.1732, "Bradford preparitive meeting proposes John Buffington and John Coope to take the oversight of burials, which this meeting approves of." When Bradford Monthly Meeting was established, in 1737, Isaac Vernon and John Coope were appointed the overseers for Bradford Meeting.

John Cope was married a third time, 12th-mo. 23d, 1748, to Elizabeth Fisher, widow of Thomas Fisher, of East Caln township. I have a will which he made just before the accomplishment of this marriage, also one which he made in 1759, in which the last wife is not mentioned, so she was probably deceased. His last will was dated 6th of July, 1769. His death occurred on the 14th of 2d-month, 1773, when he was about 82 years of age.

AS TO OLIVER AND JOHN COPE.

No tradition is preserved as to the personal character of Oliver Cope. He died when his son, John, our ancestor, was quite young, and it is likely the latter had little recollection to hand down. Caleb S. Cope,now of West Palm Beach, Florida, (No. 281), born in 1818, at the old homestead in East Bradford, and residing there until 1895, was familiar with some traditions of John Cope, which, at my request, he has written down, as follows:

To my much esteemed cousin Gilbert Cope:

Thy letter of inquiry of the 24th of 5th-mo., is before me, and I will gladly copy anything that may have come to my knowledge that will truly illustrate the noble character of our worthy ancestor; and as my father was the eldest son of Nathan Cope, who was one of the older children of John Cope, and not only experienced his strict and careful discipline, but rigidly practised the same in his own family. He must have had an excellent opportunity of having it thoroughly impressed on his own mind,both by precept and example; and as my father was naturally of a social turn and often interested his company by relating stories of his early days, many of which he himself had been witness to, and others, the account of which he had received from his father and uncles,the sons of John Cope, it gave me an excellent opporunity of obtaining a correct history of his general character, which represents him as being a man of noble, uncompromising boldness and unselfish generosity of character, sanctified by Divine grace, which is clearly illustrated by his action towards a grain speculator who came to his house to buy his wheat for shipment out of the country. It appears that from some cause the grain had made a very considerable advance in price, and the trader, wishing to secure his entire crop, had made him a very liberal offer for it, and was surprised to be met with the prompt reply, "Thou cassent (canst not) have it," and responded by expostulating with him about it, telling him that the wheat was for shipment and most likely it would be some time before he would have another such opportunity, but all to no purpose. The reply was still more emphatic: "That is the very reason why thou cassent have it. My poor neighbors will come and work for me expecting to get flour for bread for their families,and what would they do if I should have none wherewith to supply them, and thee going to take it out of the country! No, that is the very reason why thou cassent have it." And that wheat was kept, as he said, and traded away for labor at a much lower price than the cash that the trader had offered him for it; and as I look with remorse and regret over so many of the characters of his lineal descendants, I can but exclaim with the poet Cowper, "Oh rise some other such, for else it is but vain and empty talk of old achievements and despair of new."

Cousins Thomas P., Israel and Jasper Cope, in their boyish days, made their home at my grandfather,Nathan Cope's, and Thomas P. Cope, in my time, mostly spent a week in the summer at our farm in East Bradford; and I have often listened with great pleasure as they talked over the scenes of their boyhood, the people and associations connected with the days of the past; and it was through these sources that the few traditions in my possession were mostly derived. It appears from these(fully corroborated by positive history) that he was quite a prominent member of Bradford Monthly Meeting of Friends, of which he was a very diligent attender. Let the state of the weather or the condition of things be as they might, his horse was saddled betimes on meeting days, and at the proper hour he mounted and started on his journey, utterly

regardless of what might be told him about the state of the water at the ford on the Brandywine that lay between him and his place of worship, and through which he had to pass. He steadily jogged on till he came to the brink of the stream, and if he judged from what he saw that it was not prudent to venture in he was satisfied he had done his duty; so turned about and went home.

With reverent thankfulness he received the bountiful blessings from heaven and was religiously scrupulous that proper order and decorum should be strictly observed, the younger members of the family partaking of their plain wholesome meal in silence, respectfully listening to the remarks that might be made by their elders. And one mineing over what was set before him, or improperly mixing up various dishes, very soon learned that he might leave the table and wait till his appetite had time to improve. I very well remember my father would never permit us to put butter on our bread when we were eating meat or gravy.

As John Cope was always abreast with the times in his work he never had to be in splutter, as he was aware he had been doing his duty as best he could, he appeared to think it would be an improper reflection on the government of Providence not to accept such dispensations calmly and peacefully as they were permitted to come. Even in harvest time, and hay in the meadow ready to be hauled in, and a thunder shower threatening, he quietly took his meal at the regular hour as though nothing unusual was transpiring.

I have often heard my father speak of the Battle of Brandywine. He was with his father, who was plowing in the field joining the Joseph Parke place all the early part of the day. The loud peals of the different discharges of the cannon could be easily distinguished, but near noon grandfather stopped the horses and after listening a short time, remarked that the armies were getting into closer quarters. The distinct reports had ceased and in their stead nothing but one incessant roar of musketry. I think it was about this time, or near the Battle of Germantown, that there were 18 light horsemen billeted for some time, nine of them at grandfather, Nathan Cope's, and nine of them at Uncle Joseph Cope's, I think for some weeks, when orders came to them one evening that they must report at headquarters before they ate, drank or slept, but they did not get off before the next afternoon, when the nine from Uncle Joseph's place came over to our place. I have often heard my father remark that as they rode down the lane together he thought they were as fine a company of young men as he had ever seen, but he said that in the next battle (I think Germantown), they were all killed but one.

From John Cope, father of John G. Cope and Edge T. Cope, who were much older than I, and remembered John Cope's children, I have heard reminiscences respecting the general character and appearance of the children of John Cope. The first, in particular, remarked that Joseph Cope's grandson, thy brother Edward, bore a striking resemblance to him, both in features and figure. He very often took E. T. Cope on the horse before him to jump off and open the gates for him when he went to visit his brother Nathan or Samuel, which he often did in his latter years. I think I have in my possession a slip cut from Charles Miner's paper, the Village Record, by my mother, giving a short account of the lives and deaths of Nathan and Joseph Cope, about the years 1820 or 1821, and from the same paper, near the same date, the notice of the infant son of Benjamin and Rest Cope having jumped from the third story window and alighted in a heap of stones (more than two cart loads) below, entirely unharmed; which leap was witnessed by his mother, who arrived on the spot one moment too late to prevent it.

C. S. COPE.

It appears that in addition to farming John Cope manufactured malt, and in 1763 it was sold at six shillings per bushel. In that day Friends had not reached their present stand in regard to alcoholic beverages, and the making of malt was considered a legitimate business with many of them.

JOHN COPE.

The children of John and Charity Cope were Hannah, Samuel, Mary, John, Nathan, Caleb, Joshua and Joseph.

Hannah was married 2 mo. 10, 1746, at Bradford Meeting, to John Carter, of East Bradford. They continued to be Friends in good standing and John was imprisoned for a brief period for non-compliance with demands for military purposes, during the Revolution.

Samuel Cope was married at Bradford Meeting, 6 mo. 7, 1753, to Deborah Parke, daughter of Jonathan and Deborah Parke, who lived on the adjoining farm to the westward. He settled on the eastern half of the homestead upon which new building were erected for him. He became an elder and trustee of Bradford Meeting, and was a useful citizen. He married a 2d wife, Margaret Smith, at Lampeter Meeting, Lancaster County, 6 mo. 21, 1781. She was the widow of John Smith and daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Dickinson. His descendants, being by the first wife, have mostly remained in the East.

Mary Cope remained single, to a good old age. Some other Marys, among the Copes of Bradford were old maids, and it became a saying that one of the name would not find a husband.

John Cope, Jr., appears to have gone apprentice to learn the trade of a cutler, but with whom I have not discovered, though it was probably in or near West Nantmeal township, the N. W. corner of the county. He was thrown among those not Friends, and "let out his affections" to one not a member, Grace, the daughter of Jason Cloud, of East Caln township. They went to the old Swedes' Church at Wilmington, and were married by the minister, June 2, 1750. For this he was disowned by Bradford Monthly Meeting, 8 mo. 20, 1752, afterward made an acknowledgement 9 mo. 20, 1759, after his wife's death, and was again admitted into membership. Jason Cloud was the son of William and Grace Cloud, and grandson of William Cloud, who came from Wiltshire, England, about 1682.

HE TAKES UNTO HIMSELF A WIFE.

John's resolution to condemn his devotion was doubtless stimulated by the fact that he had found a young woman who was willing to help repair the broken family circle, for we find that John Cope, of Salisbury township, in the county of Lancaster, and Mary Dickinson, of that township, were married 1 mo. 10, 1760, at Sadsbury Meeting. To enable him to accomplish this marriage by the meeting he was furnished with a certificate fom Bradford Monthly Meeting, stating that his "life and Conversation hath been in some degree Orderly whilst amongst us," and that he was clear of marriage engagements with all others. This certificate also transferred his membership to Sadsbury Monthly Meeting, from which he obtained one for himself and family to Hopewell Monthly Meeting, Virginia, 7 mo. 21, 1784, that being the nearest meeting to his intended settlement in Fayette county, Pa. A letter written to him by his brother Nathan, at the old homestead, 11 mo. 7, 1785, and evidently the first he had written to the home folks, states that "we are all well in outward health and well satisfied with our remove." There are only 18 lines and it seems strange how little he had to say. My mother, who was born in the adjoining county of Westmoreland, remembered John Cope as a guest at her father's house, and that he was quite corpulent in his old age.

Nathan Cope was married at Goshen Meeting, 2 mo. 4, 1758, to Amy Bane, daughter of Nathan and Mary Bane, of Goshen township. He remained at the homestead and was a valuable member of Bradford Meeting, of which he was Clerk for several years.

Caleb Cope was married 10 mo. 17, 1760, at Caln Meeting, to Mary Mendenhall, daughter of George and Sarah (Pim) Mendenhall, whence came the Pim in his son Thomas's name. He settled in Lancaster and followed plastering, and I find in the accounts of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, that on July 29th, 1768, he made the entry: "To cash paid Mr. Cope for plastering my house, £40:10s."

SHELTERED THE UNFORTUNATE ANDRE.

During the Revolutionary War his house gave shelter to Major Andre, then a prisoner of war, and there was some gossip about the latter and his host's eldest daughter, but what there was in it may never be known. Thomas P. and Israel, sons of Caleb, were sent to their Uncle Nathan's, in E. Bradford, to go to school, and letters to them from their father are preserved. At a latter period these sons became merchants in Philadelphia, and Thomas P., a ship owner and very prominent citizen. Their father also found a home there before his death. Through the good taste and liberality of their nephew, we have a fine picture of three of Caleb's sons, Thomis P., Israel and Jasper Cope. Alfred, son of Thomas P., was the father of Edward D. Cope, one of the most eminent scientists which America has produced; and to James Biddle Cope, another son of Alfred, we owe the result of English researches into the family history. For some fanciful reason which I cannot appreciate he had his name changed in this country to James Canby Biddle-Cope,-the Canby coming from his mother's mother. Having a fondness for titles, he obtained, after removing to England, that of Marquis, from Pope Leo XIII, Feb. 23, 1883, and Baron of the Kingdom of Italy from King Humbert, April 2, 1886.

Joshua Cope, like his brother John, learned the trade of cutler, or maker of edge tools; and also like his brother went out to the world's people for a wife. This was Jane, daughter of George and Mary Brown, of West Nantmeal township. In the minutes of Bradford Monthly Meeting, under date of 1 mo. 15, 1762, we find this:

"Bradford Preparative Meeting acquaints this meeting that Joshua Cope hath gone out in marriage by the assistance of a Priest. James Mendenhall & Joseph Gibson is appointed to Enquire into the truth of the Charge and treat with him as there may appear occasion and make report to next meeting." At the next meeting the commitee reported that he owed the accusation and inclined to make satisfaction, but, not being present his case was continued another month. On 2d mo. 12, 1762, "Joshua Cope appeared here and Produced a Paper of acknowledgement Condemning his outgoing in marriage and requested to be Continued under the Care of friends as his future Conduct may deserve, which was read here and the friends appointed to treat with him signifying their unity therewith it was Excepted. Humphry Marshall is appointed to read it in a first-day meeting of Bradford and return it to next meeting."

George Brown, who is styled "Gentleman" in some odd writings, purchased 200 acres of land in West Nantmeal, in 1752, where he died in 1756, leaving children, Jane, Mary, Alexander and William. The latter is believed to have been one of the first settlers in Menallen township, Fayette Co., Pa.

Joshua Cope settled in West Nantmeal and resided there for some years. In 1764 he was assessed with 100 acres of land, 3 horses, 3 cattle and 6 sheep. At Bradford Monthly Meeting, 3 mo. 17, 1775, "Request is made to this meeting for the Certificate for Joshua Coope Directed to friends of Hopewell Monthly Meeting. George Harrison & Samuel Fisher is appointed to make Enquiry Concerning him and if nothing obstruct Prepare one and Produce to next meeting." This was granted at the next meeting, 4 mo. 14, 1775.

In the letter of John Cope to his brother Nathan, 1785, he says that he and his wife had lately visited his brother Joshua and found him and family well. This was in Frederick Co., Va. The children of Joshua were not members of the Society of Friends until formally admitted. His son George was thus received into membership 10 mo. 15, 1789, and married at Hopewell Meeting 4 mo. 5, 1790, to Abigail Steer. The sons finally migrated to Ohio.

Joseph Cope, the youngest son of John and Charity, married at Birmingham Meeting, 4 mo. 6, 1790, nn Taylor, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Taylor, of Kennett township, and settled on a farm close by that of his father. They had eight children, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Charity, John, Isaac, Hannah and Joseph, of whom the last was my father.

UNDER THE PHILIPS FAMILY TREE.

How the Descendants of Joseph and Mary Philips Celebrated Yesterday.

In the Shade at Old Vincent Baptist Church They Meet in Their Annual Reunion and Passed the Day Very Pleasantly.

Since 1877 the descendants of Joseph and Mary Philips, who settled in Chester county, from Wales, in 1755, have met in reunion at Vincent Baptist Church, where the original pair worshipped. Yesterday those worthy representatives gathered and carried out a well prepared programme as published in yesterday's News. The day was one of the sultriest of the sultry season. Never did the "God's Acre" beside the church where generations of Philips lie sleeping look so green and beautiful, showing more careful attention than many town cemeteries. Long rows of marble markers bearing no name, testify to number of revolutionary soldiers who yielded up their lives at the hospital at Yellow, now Chester Springs, nearby. Until within a few years these markers were simply rough stones gathered from the fields, but the living relatives, whose dead lie here, contributed towards this worthy object, placing the grounds in beautiful repair. The Necrology Committee reported three deaths since the last meeting, namely, James B. Dewhurst, of Allegheny, Pa.; Charles Brinton Lungren, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Jesse Philips, of Iowa, the latter being the author of the family hymn, first sung in 1877.

The election of officers and appointment of committees resulted in holding over the former and adding as follows:

Programme Committee—Mrs. J. Jones Acker, Anselma; Mrs. Elma P. Miller, Lionville; Dr. W. DeHaven Eaches, Phoenixville.

A suggestion being made to change time of meeting, owing to the warm weather, the following were named to consider the feasibility of same and report at next meeting, August 19, 1899: David Philips, Kennett Square; Abram Still, West Chester; P. Miles Frame, Elam; George R. Stiteler, Anselma; Joseph P. Bingaman, Pittsburg.

A long list of absent members, whose forms had once been familiar at these home-comings, were named, to receive letters of remembrance, and among them was Mrs. Hannah Philips Eaches, the eldest of all the clan Philips living, and who had been most faithful in attendance. Many paid tribute to her rare Christian life and expressed their love and respect for her. Her absence was felt keenly. Her age, being within a few years of the century mark, precludes the possibility of her meeting again with them.

Mr. J. W. Sigman, of Phoenixville, had secured three photos of the Vincent Church and Philips homestead, which will be mailed to any desiring them at fifty cents each. Several were quickly ordered and are valued souvenirs. Hearty thanks were given to Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer for the song written for this occasion, being the second this gifted lady has contributed to the family.

A number of letters were read, among them one from the Rev. Dr. Owen Philips Eaches, who took part in the Lafayette marker ceremonies at Birmingham:

I had been planning for months to be at the Reunion to-morrow. But I find it impossible to be there. Give to the assembled Philippians my kindest greeting. It seems fitting to meet at the old camping ground of our forefathers to greet each other year by year. Here our ancestors sleep, here they met to worship. The more I read in history, the more I mingle among men, the greater necessity do I feel for rejoicing in the good heritage that we have received from our good forefathers. They gave us all a good start in life. What we are to-day in the Commonwealth is due largely to those good men and women who lived near this spot a hundred years and more. The best way in which to keep their memory unstained is to live such lives as will bless the generations yet to come. Blessings on you all, and greetings to you all. With kindest regards to all, I am sincerely yours,

O. P. EACHES.

Hightstown, N. J., 8th-mo. 17th, 1898.

Adjournment for dinner, which is ever bountiful and excellent, came at 12.30, and after all were supplied, and in lieu of toasts, a paper on the lives of Owen and Rachel (Evans) Philips was read by the eldest son, David Philips, of Kennett Square:

Owen Philips was born September 7th, 1789, in Uwchlan township, Chester county. He was the son of Josiah and Sarah (Thomas) Philips. His father was a prominent man in the Vincent Baptist Church, and also in the community in which he lived. He was a weaver by trade. His sons also worked at the same trade, and also assisted in working on the farm. When a call came to serve the Colonies in the Revolutionary War, their sons formed and equipped a company, Josiah being one of the Lieutenants. He and his wife, with their parents and other kindred, sleep in the adjoining graveyard.

His mother was the daughter of David Thomas and grand-daughter of Rev. Owen Thomas, a famous Baptist minister who lived in Vincent township and died in 1760. Owen Philips was married in 1814 to Rachel Evans in the township of East Nantmeal, to which place he moved in 1815. He also joined the Vincent Baptist Church in 1814, and was a prominent member thereof until 1841, at which time he was largely instrumental in the organization of the East Nantmeal Baptist Church. He was faithful in his attendance at this new interest until he was disabled by severe affliction. He died August 18th, 1871.

He was a staunch Baptist, and so was all the family, including his ancestors on his father's and mother's side. He was of pure Welsh origin, and, we believe, an exemplary Christian, always exemplifying his profession by his daily life, and was the means of leading many souls to Christ. He was the father of ten children, nine sons and one daughter. Two sons and the daughter died in childhood, and the remaining seven grew to manhood. Five of them are still living, and we are glad to say all the seven accepted Christ in early life and have been active workers in the church. The five sons are all well up in years. Three of them have passed the three score and ten years allotted to man, and will doubtless soon end this early career.

He (Owen Philips) never became rich, neither did any of his children, but we believe all were and are rich in faith, and have a title to a mansion worth a good deal more than any earthly possessions.

"We need but little here below,
Nor need that little long;
Yet we do need, in Christ's dear name,
A faith to make us strong.
Strong in our efforts to do good;
Strong to live free from sin,
And strong to live a godly life,
That we may others win.
And when this earthly life is o'er,
And we are called away,
May we all meet on heaven's blest shore,
And spend eternal day.

Rachel Evans Philips was born in East Nantmeal, Chester county, June 24th, 1792, in the old homestead now occupied by O. Milton Philips. She resided in the same place during her single and married life, which is a remarkable feature in her history. She was a devoted Christian and a loving mother, and after years of toil and anxiety she was called up higher. She died June 17th, 1868, aged 75 years, 11 months and 23 days.

Many brief remarks followed, adding incidents known of these lives. One remembered the sweet voice of Rachel Philips, it being soprano and ranging higher than usual. She was much in demand with such a voice, and frequently invited to Brandywine Manor, whither she would ride horseback, as was the custom in those days. The Philips family who spell their name with the single "l" are generally singers, while the same can not be said of those with the double consonant.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent in social converse until the hour of departure came around, when goodbyes were said with the expressed hope that another year would see them gathered at this sacred shrine again.

UNDER THE FAMILY TREE.

Gathering of Descendants of Edward and Eleanor Foulke.

Celebration of the Anniversary of the Welsh Settlers of Gwynedd—More Than Four Hundred of the Family Present, Etc.

Although there is a plentiful sprinkling of unpronounceable Welsh names of outlying towns on the North Penn and Pennsylvania Railroads, one would hardly have supposed the Welsh people to be so thoroughly identified with the early history of Eastern Pennsylvania, as was demonstrated yesterday by the great gathering of the Foulke family at Gwynedd. A special train from Twelfth and Market streets took nearly 400 of them, the names of the families represented being among the most prominent in the history of Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania.

Besides the generic name of Foulke, there were the Corsons and Loxleys, and such well-known families as Jenkins, Roberts, Spencer, Maris, Levick, Wistar, Ambler, Parker, Shoemaker, Emlen, Brown, Comfort, Crawford. They came from Philadelphia, Merion, Haverford, Bryn Mawr, Radnor, and from the States of Delaware and Maryland. A large proportion of them were members of the Society of Friends, and many were dressed in the ancient garb of that Society, although the founders of the family in this country—Edward Foulke and his wife Eleanor—became Friends after coming to this country. The party was largely augmented on the arrival of the train at Penllyn, where the party stopped to examine the old homestead and grounds.

Here, on the verandah of the old, rough cast stone dwelling, one of the members of the Roberts family sang several songs in the Welsh language, a tongue quite unintelligible to those present, but the singing dispelled the prevalent idea that the spoken language is as rough and rugged as it looks in print.

RUNNING OUT FAMILY LINES.

This being a first meeting, the members of the party were quite unacquainted with each other, and there was a great deal of climbing of genealogical trees among them in establishing their relations to each other. All had been put upon common ground by circulars, issued by the projectors of the meeting, giving as much as possible of the genealogy of the Foulke family prior to its transplanting upon American soil. The great antiquity of the family, as shown by the records which have been compiled in recent years, naturally gave the members of this new organization a feeling of superiority over the Colonial Dames, Daughters of the Revolution, Society of the Cincinnati and similar societies of a younger period than they.

Mr. Edwin Rhodes Booth exhibited a chart showing the descent of Edward and Eleanor Foulke in the male line from Rhirid Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn, in time of Henry II, and to his ancestor, Cunedda Wleddig, who flourished in the fifth century as Governor of Vendotia, or Gwynedd, in Wales. Hence the names of the two towns visited yesterday, which both lie upon the 700 acres purchased by Edward Foulke on his arrival in this country, in 1698, from Coed-y-fael, near Bala, Wales.

VISITED OLD MEETING HOUSE.

At Gwynedd the party visited the old meeting house, with its cemetery of ancient graves, in which the original couple are buried. The programme of exercises included an address by the President, Dudley Foulke, of Richmond, Indiana; an account of Edward Foulke's ancestry by Charles M. Foulke, of Washington, D. C., read by Eleanor Foulke, of Quakertown, Pa.; "Edward Foulke and the Narrative of His Removal," by Howard M. Jenkins, of Gwynedd, Pa.; "A visit to Coed-y-fael," by Edward M. Wistar, of Philadelphia; "Edward and Eleanor Foulke's Descendants," by Susan Foulke Lukens, of Conshohocken, Pa.; "An Exhortation by Edward Foulke, Addressed to His Children," read by Samuel Emlen, of Germantown, and general remarks by representatives of various branches of the family.

The President was presented with a gavel by George W. Hancock, made from one of the old beams of the first meeting house in Merion. From the proceedings it appears that the first colony of Welsh immigrants settled on the Merion tract, and that it was Hugh Roberts, a minister from that colony, who had returned to Wales to stimulate emigration to this country, who induced the Foulke family and others to try their fortunes in America. The party was on the sea eleven weeks, during which time forty-five died, and arrived at Philadelphia in July of 1698. By November the Foulke family, consisting of ten members, had taken possession of its log cabin at Gwynedd, now in Montgomery county, but then a part of Philadelphia county. The farm belonged originally to Roger Price, of North Wales. The people at Merion, Haverford and Radnor were originally the neighbors in Wales of those who settled at Gwynedd, and their descendants intermarried and for a long period the Welsh element was quite distinct. In later years the distinctive nationality of the Foulke descendants has been less noticeable by the inter-marriage with other nationalities.

There was noticeable, however, quite a marked family resemblance, which was pointed out by the President in his opening address, by the prevalence of the Roman nose. Some silhouettes, exhibited among the curiosities at the house of Mrs. Charles O. Beaumont, which were cut at the State House a hundred years ago, showed this prominent facial feature.

During the day two trees were planted on the meeting house grounds, one a white pine, in honor of Edward Foulke, and the other a white oak, commemorative of his wife Eleanor.

IRWIN FAMILY IN ANNUAL MEET.

At Brandywine Manor They Held a Large Reunion on Saturday Last.

Mrs. John T. Pollock, of Downingtown, Holds an Interesting Relic of the Ancestor's Service in the Revolution.

On Saturday, August 20th, the descendants of Nathaniel Irwin, held their annual reunion at Brandywine Manor, in the old Seceder's Burying Ground, where their ancestor and many of his descendants are buried. About twenty-one or twenty-two years ago it was suggested by some of the members of the Irwin family that a number of them should go to the old burying ground and clean off the weeds and briars that had overgrown the graves. This was acted upon and every year since they have assembled with their families and observed the time honored custom.

After this work is done the time is very pleasantly spent in social intercourse and a personal acquaintance with the abundant lunch that is always taken along.

Originally none but the descendants of Nathaniel Irwin observed the day, but soon other members of the Irwin family, descendants of the brothers of Nathaniel were invited, so that now the company really represents the descendants of George Irwin, who was the father of Nathaniel. They were the original settlers of all that part of Chester county from Brandywine Manor on up into Cambridge, and obtained the land from William Penn.

A handsome monument marks the grave of Nathaniel Irwin, in the old burying ground at Brandywine Manor, and here every year his descendants gather.

FOUGHT AT PAOLI.

An exceedingly interesting relic is in the possession of Mrs. John T. Pollock, of Downingtown, and is highly prized. In the handwriting of her grandfather, on a piece of paper, yellow and crumbling with age, is the following:

"I Nathaniel Irwin, of the township of Honeybrook, in Chester county, and State of Pennsylvania, was born on the 28th day of December, in the year 1757, in West Nantmeal township (now Honeybrook), in said county of Chester. I served a term of military duty under Col. Hawkley, in the 19th year of my age, in a company commanded by Capt.

Nathaniel Porter. We rendezvoused at the Red Lion, on the 4th of August, 1776, and marched to New York, and was discharged in November of the same year. I again served a term under Captain John Graham, in the year 1777, in a Regiment commanded by Col. John Culbertson, and was at the Paoli massacre on the 20th of September of that year. I again served in the year 1781 under the last mentioned officers, our headquarters being at Trenton, at which place I was when Lord Cornwallis surrendered."

He died in 1836.

WHO WERE THERE.

This year the visitors numbered about one hundred, and were as follows: F. H. Irwin, Mrs. Jennie Irwin, Miss Agnes Irwin and J. Harry Irwin, of Manor; J. Theodore Irwin, of Baltimore; H. M. Irwin, H. W. Irwin, J. Lee Irwin and Frank A. Irwin, of Philadelphia; Sarah Irwin, Agnes Irwin, Nellie Irwin, Maud Irwin, Florence Irwin and Catharine Irwin, of Downingtown; John T. Pollock, Mrs. Jane Pollock, Miss Jennie Pollock, Irwin Pollock, Mrs. Ella Pollock, Willie Pollock, Frank Pollock, Eugene Pollock, and Constance Pollock, Atmore Pollock, John Pollock, of Downingtown; John E. P. Pollock, Mrs. Mary Pollock, John Jr., Edward, Irwin and Jennie Pollock, Philadelphia; Jesse Pollock, Mrs. Malinda Pollock, Emily and Wayne Polock, of Downingtown Peter Polock, Mrs. Hanie Pollock, Edna, Ray and Jessie Pollock, George Pollock and Geo. E. and Anna Pollock, of Downingtown; Wm. Hammond, Rachel Hammond and Charles, Lena, James, Will and Roy Hammond, of Atglen; Mrs. Brinkley and Miss Helen Brinkley, Philadelphia; Harriet Simms, Downingtown; Nancy Trego, Coatesville; Mrs. Margaret Crowe, Mrs. Mary Crowe, Miss Sue Crowe and Alfred Crowe, of Downingtown; Joseph Aikens, Malvern; Mary Barak, Downingtown; Joseph McLean, Stillman Rettew, Brandywine Manor; Martha Mowday, Downingtown; Charles Whitesides, Cavin; Mary, Walter and Dora Whitesides, of Spruce Grove, Lancaster county; Mary Smedley, Willie Smedley, John, Mark and Annie Bareford, of Downingtown; Thomas F. Hampton, L. Annie, Earl and Ormand Hampton, of Honeybrook; Samuel Van Houten, Cora and Annie Van Houten, of Paoli; Christie Donahoe, Tayloria, Pa.; Ella, Bessie and Raymond Pyle, Philadelphia; James Griffith, Honeybrook; Dr. Lewis Griffith and wife, of Philadelphia; Ola Griffith, Ella Smith, Downingtown; Elsworth Entrekin, Mrs. Anna Entrekin, Guy, Earl and Ralph Entrekin, Downingtown.

Dr. Thomas D. Dunn.

It is with much sadness we tell of the death of Dr. Thomas D. Dunn, which occurred a few minutes before 12 o'clock to-day at the Chester County Hospital, to which institution he was taken for treatment.

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All West Chester felt the shock when it came to be known on Saturday evening that Dr. Thomas D. Dunn, one of West Chester's leading physicians and surgeons, had been taken to the Chester County Hospital for the performance of an operation, which his critical condition rendered necessary, and the outcome of which was very doubtful. There was a feeling of despondency on the part of his many friends, for it seemed that his case was desperate. Their fears were strengthened when in response to inquiries on Sunday evening it was learned that the surgeons in attendance had little hope that he would live through the night. He did, however, linger through the night, and for a long time afterwards, as is now well known. But death came at last, and his sufferings are now ended.

Dr. Dunn was a son of Rev. Thomas H. and Diantha M. (Curtis) Dunn and was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, January 30th, 1855. He was consequently in his 44th year, and but for a sad accident which occurred about two months ago might now be in good health.

OF HONORABLE ANCESTRY.

The Dunns are of Scotch ancestry. Philip Dunn, the paternal great-grandfather of Dr. Dunn, came to this country from Scotland and settled in New Jersey. Shortly afterwards he left that State and became one of the pioneer settlers in Crawford county, Pennsylvania. His son, Gideon, the grandfather of Dr. Dunn, was born in New Jersey, and served in the army during the War of 1812. His service was along the Canadian border. He died in Crawford county, where he had spent most of his life as a farmer. He married Rachel Holton, the only white woman who escaped the Indian massacre at Sandusky, Ohio. They had two children, Rev. Thomas H. Dunn, the father of Dr. Dunn, and another son, Philip. Rev. Thomas H. Dunn was a Seventh-day Baptist preacher, and died August 29th, 1881, aged fifty-five years. He married Diantha M. Curtis, who became the mother of Dr. Dunn, and whom we believe still survives at her Crawford county home. She is a daughter of Miles Curtis, of New York. They had four children, of whom Dr. Thomas D. Dunn, the subject of this sketch, and Dr. Ira J. Dunn, a brother, have long been well known to West Chester people.

HIS EARLY TRAINING.

Dr. Thomas D. Dunn attended the public schools in the neighborhood of his early home and then entered the Northwestern State Normal School of Edinboro, Erie county, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1875. After graduating from the Normal School he took a special course at Allegheny College. Having made choice of the profession of medicine he became a student in the office of Dr. Jacob Price, of West Chester. After completing the required course of reading he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1881.

PRACTICING MEDICINE.

Immediately after his graduation he entered the University hospital as resident physician, where he served one year. He next spent six months at the Children's Hospital in Philadelphia, and then settled in West Chester and has since followed his chosen profession here.

From the very first an intimate relation existed between Dr. Dunn and his former preceptor, Dr. Jacob Price. The natural aptitude for medicine and surgery displayed by Dr. Dunn endeared him to Dr. Price, who had every confidence in his judgment. Dr. Price's office on South Church street was shared with him and the respective signs of the two physicians have been displayed there ever since, and when Dr. Price removed to his country place at the edge of West Chester the Church street house was left in possession of Dr. Dunn. As Dr. Price retained his office there, the two physicians were much together and in the case of absence from home or sickness on the part of either the other looked after all patients and kept a general oversight of the interests of both.

Dr. Dunn's kindness of heart, sympathy and tenderness in treating delicate cases won him the unbounded confidence of his patients. As consulting physician and surgeon he soon came to be much in demand and he had the respect and esteem of other practitioners to a remarkable degree.

He was very frequently called upon to give expert testimony in cases tried in our Courts of justice and occasionally he was called upon to render a like service in other counties of the State.

ADVOCATED THE HOSPITAL.

We owe it to Dr. Dunn more than to any one else in the first place that the Chester County Hospital was found and established in West Chester. In the early years of his practice he often spoke of the advantages that would accrue to West Chester from the establishment of a hospital here in which cases of a dangerous and serious character could be more successfully treated than was possible at the homes of the people.

When finally he believed the time to be ripe an opportunity offered. The Business Committee of the Philosophical Society of West Chester invited him to address one of the meetings of the Society, and in consenting to do so announced that his theme would be the advantages of a hospital for the treatment of disease. We are not sure what the language used by him to express it was, but it was something like what we have given. The lecture was every way a practical presentation of the case and met with hearty approval on the part of those present, including several of the leading physicians of the town. The lecture was published in the News and the people took it up. A public meeting was called and a plan of organization was presented by

Dr. Dunn, which with little modification was adopted. Many friends all over the county rallied to its support, and the Hospital was an assured success. Dr. Dunn was made President of the Medical Staff of the Hospital and maintained that position uninterruptedly to the time of his death. Numerous delicate and difficult surgical operations were performed by him. Other physicians of West Chester associated with him in the Hospital work have always found him kind, considerate and courteous in his relations with them. He was in every way worthy to fill the high place in public esteem that he so uninterruptedly enjoyed. In the hearts of this people he will long have an abiding place.

HIS MARRIAGE.

Dr. Dunn was united in marriage on November 28th, 1883, with Miss Kate E. Cobb, a daughter of T. B. Cobb, of Tionesta, Forest county, Pa. Their union was blessed with one child, a daughter, named Rachel, who was born April 4th, 1885, and who with her mother survives the deceased.

Dr. Dunn was a member of the Philadelphia Pathological Society, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. During the first year of President Harrison's administration, Dr. Dunn, Dr. Woodward and Dr. Patrick, of West Chester, were appointed a Board of Examiners of applicants for pensions. He served for a period of about four years, giving excellent satisfaction, when with a change of Administration a new Board of Examiners was appointed.

HIS DEATH THE RESULT OF INJURY.

An accident in which Dr. Dunn was thrown from a carriage down at Westtown Station about two months ago resulted in injuries which caused death. He was taken to the Hospital last Saturday evening, and an operation was performed on Sunday forenoon at 11 o'clock. It was then found that blood clots had formed on the pancreas. His death seemed almost a certainty as pancreatic troubles are nearly always fatal. He seemed to slowly rally until last evening, when he began to sink, and those in charge of him knew that the end was approaching. The Women's Auxiliary of the Hospital is in session in the building to-day and his death, which occurred just after the noon adjournment, filled their hearts with sorrow. It was as Mrs. Parke, their President, remarked: "A loss to the Hospital which no words can express." It is likely that some action expressive of their sympathy for his bereaved family will be adopted at this afternoon's meeting.

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DEATH'S WORK.

Daniel McBride.

Daniel McBride died yesterday morning in Pottstown aged 78 years. He had been ailing for several months and was confined to his room for a month.

Deceased was a worthy and upright citizen, a true gentleman and a devout Christian gentleman.

The family removed to Pottstown from near Downingtown fifteen years ago, and Mr. McBride worked in the blacksmith department of the Philadelphia Bridge Works of Cofrode & Saylor until the failure of that concern. His wife, Harriet, and two sons are living, namely, Wm. and Daniel L., both of whom removed to Camden, N. J., a few years ago. There are besides one brother and five sisters living in Delaware county, and one sister in Philadelphia. The funeral will take place on Tuesday next.

Died in the Asylum.

Wm. Olson, for ten years past an inmate of the Norristown Insane Asylum, died in that institution a few days ago. He was a former resident of Oxford, where his family now resides, and where his body will be taken today for interment.

Henry P. Jefferis.

Word was received here to the effect that Henry P. Jefferis, a prominent farmer of West Bradford township, was found dead in bed at daybreak this morning. So far as our informant is aware, Mr. Jefferis had lately been in his customary good health, so that it is surmised that his sudden and unexpected death was due to an attack of heart disease.

The deceased was fifty-seven years of age, and was well-known and highly esteemed in the community. He was also well and favorably known here, he having attended market for a number of years. His wife, who survives him, was a Miss Rodeback, a daughter of the late George Rodeback, of West Bradford. The surviving children are Mrs. Mary Swayne, who teaches school at Marshallton; Albert W. Jefferis, a lawyer in Omaha, Neb.; Herman, a printer residing in New York; Barton, employed at milling at Mortonville; Walter, who attends the Normal School; Carlton and Esther, residing at home.

Mr. Jefferis had been an active Republican since attaining his majority, enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and served for nine consecutive years as Supervisor and for several years as School Director.

John S. Lloyd.

John S. Lloyd, a life long resident of Warwick township, this county, died on Thursday at his home in the village of Bragtown, one mile west of historic Warwick Furnace, after a brief illness. The immediate cause of death was paralysis of the bowels.

Deceased was about 68 years of age. His parents were David Lloyd and wife, and he was born and spent his boyhood days on the parental farm adjoining (Lloyd's) Bethesda Baptist Church. His wife, who survives, is a daughter of the late Andrew Keen, of Warwick.

Deceased owned and occupied for a long time a fine farm one mile below the village of St. Mary's, and near Ebenezer M. E. Church, but some years ago he moved to the home where he ended his days on Thursday.

He is survived by his widow and children as follows: Mrs. Melissa, wife of S. McCann, Glen Moore; Mrs. Della, wife of John C. Frey, Nantmeal; Mrs. Laura, wife of Peter A. Markley, of Pottstown; Andrew K. Lloyd, Fort Scott, Kansas; William Lloyd, Falls of French Creek, and Misses Rosa and Bessie, at home. His surviving brothers and sisters are Enoch Lloyd, of Sterling, Kansas; Geo. Oliver Lloyd, of Falls of French Creek; Mrs. Jane, wife of Rev. W. H. Marsh, and Mrs. Maria, widow of William Harbold, of near Chicago, Illinois.

Deceased was an exemplary christian gentleman, a kind husband and parent, and a quiet orderly citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd have been wedded forty-seven years, seven children have blessed their union and the death of the husband and father is the first link in this family to be broken.

In Hymen's Toils.

Heckel—Diener.

Fred. Heckel and Miss Edna Diemer, both of Spring City, were united in marriage at the Reformed parsonage by Rev. J. M. S. Isenberg, on Wednesday evening. The groom is the son of Dr. L. Heckel, and the bride's parents are Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Diemer. The young couple will reside in Spring City.

Rev. E. W. Gilman, D. D.

Rev. E. W. Gilman, D. D., who died at Flushing, L. I., Tuesday, came of a prominent Connecticut family. His father was a leading manufacturer of Norwich, Conn., who moved to New York before 1840, where he took an active position in philanthropic and church circles; was one of the founders of the Congregational Church under the distinguished Dr. George B. Cheever, and afterward a leading member of the Broadway Tabernacle, at that time on the lower part of Broadway, under the late Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.

Dr. Gilman was born in Norwich in 1823, graduated at Yale among the first scholars of his class in 1843, was for two or three years a tutor in Yale College and pursued his theological studies at Union Seminary, this city, and Yale Seminary. Entering the Congregational ministry, he was successively settled at Lockport, N. Y., then at Cambridge, Mass., Bangor, Me., and Stonington, Conn. From the last named position he was called in 1871 to become the secretary of the American Bible Society, and for most of that time has been the senior secretary.

He was a man of accurate scholarship, of methodical habits, of fine literary taste and ability, of marked industry and fidelity, and was eminently fitted to discharge the often complicated duties of a secretary of the American Bible Society. His wife, who died a number of years ago, was the youngest daughter of the eminent senior Professor Benjamin Silliman of New Haven. Two daughters and two grandsons survive him. Besides numerous reports and official papers for the Bible Society, he wrote from time to time papers in reviews and articles in encyclopædias; also, several beautiful monographs specially suggested by the lessons of Christmas and Easter.

Smith P. Gillingham.

Says a Phoenixville special of last evening: Smith P. Gillingham, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Lower Oxford township, died to-day, aged 71 years. The deceased was born in Lahaska, Bucks county, in October, 1827, of Quaker parents, and of one of the oldest families in the State. In 1870 he removed to Chester county, where he had resided ever since. His grandfather, John Gillingham, was an officer in the Revolution. He leaves six sons, among whom are H. Gillingham, editor of the Daily Republican, Phoenixville; Rev. O. A. Gillingham, pastor Presbyterian Church, Port Penn, Delaware; H. A. Gillingham, West Chester, and Joseph Gillingham, of Oxford. Deceased was an uncle of Hon. Samuel H. Ashbridge, of Philadelphia. The funeral will be held Thursday next.